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This Week—

By M. I. N. I.

The Services appreciate your cordial Midwinter greetings, Mr. President. The same to you and many of them.

But we thought we were to receive a Xmas gift for Army mechanization, ship modernization and additional planes. We will be content to so regard it now even if belated. Provide for these important needs, Mr. President!

With Congress about to meet, these men will loom large in our perspective; Representatives McSwain, Vinson, Collins and Ayres, and Senators Sheppard and Trammell. As they decide so will we live. Treat us decently, gentlemen, that is all we ask.

It pays to advertise. Maj. Gen. Arthur W. Brown, Judge Advocate General, is not missing; he is in South America on orders. This from numerous subscribers to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. General Brown and I will laugh together over this response to what I thought was a humorous paragraph.

Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, USA-Ret, former Chief of Ordnance, is about to surrender his NRA job. He has brought order out of chaos, minimized the number of codes in his branch by concentrating allied industries, and finished his work to the satisfaction of the Administration and the Industries. You did what your record shows you could do, General!

Representative W. Frank James, of Michigan, was in conference with General MacArthur this week on Army affairs. The intelligent and effective interest of this distinguished member of Congress is a gratifying feature of the legislative situation.

The need of additional Naval constructors, stressed by Rear Admiral Land, Chief Naval Constructor, in his annual report is likely to be met by the necessary legislation at the coming session. The building program now under way and the further construction planned require a substantial increase in this Corps.

Representative Ross Collins, chairman of the Military sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee, is in Panama. I understand he thought the time opportune for his visit to the canal because Mr. John Pugh, the able clerk of the Appropriations Committee, is occupied with the Naval Appropriations bill and until it is disposed of next month will not be available to handle the Army measure. How important sometimes are our subordinates!

Capt. Arthur P. Fairfield, USN, President of the Board making the naval pay study, does not want the conclusion of the Board made public until there is promise of legislative enactment. Just

Washington, D. C., December 30, 1933

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Services Look Back on Tumultuous Year

Army

As the year 1933 passes into history the Army looks back upon it as probably the most hectic period in peace times. Besieged from every angle by cuts, threats of further cuts, attempts by non-military governmental agencies to dictate its policies and organizations, it was one to try the morale of any group of men.

Nevertheless, as the year closes and the outlook opens upon 1934 it appears that most of the suffering wrought has been upon the personnel, commissioned and enlisted. The military training program suffered severely, but through the insistence of the Chief of Staff it is more than likely that no lasting harm will be done and that with the resumption of its training program the Army will put its shoulder to the wheel and make up for lost time.

On the credit side of the ledger, the Army finds that it has given wholehearted and efficient cooperation towards carrying out the recovery program of the new administration. With characteristic vigor and determination it surprised the administration and the nation by breaking all records in the mobilization of the Civilian Conservation Corps, putting 300,000 unemployed young men into the forests, housed, clothed and fed them to universal satisfaction. Virtually all of the recovery organizations—the Public Works Administration, the National Recovery Administration and many others—benefited through the free

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Asks USMC Promotion Reform

Congressional relief of stagnated promotion and increase of the enlisted strength to 17,000 are asked by Maj. Gen. Ben H. Fuller, Commandant of the Marine Corps in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy for the fiscal year 1933.

In asking for legislation to relieve "the serious condition of the promotion question among the commissioned officers," General Fuller declared that "about 35% of the majors and captains have been in those grades for 13 years, this being about half as fast as naval promotion for officers of the same length of service."

Noting that the average enlisted strength for the year was 15,200, the Major General Commandant then underscored the following sentence: "This was not sufficient to perform properly the duties required of the Corps."

A summary of the report, as released by the Navy Department, follows:

Economy

"By diligent handling and continuous surveillance the cost of obtaining a recruit for the Marine Corps has been pared down to \$31.82. In 1932 the cost was \$53.85; in 1931, \$67.73; and in 1930, \$75.37. Most of this economy has been effected by procuring the greater number

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Navy

Tomorrow night 1933 will pass into history, an important year in naval chronicles, a year crowded with assaults on the Navy in the name of economy, yet with a successful year, with prospects seeming bright on the eve of the New Year.

Many of the threats to the naval service were wholly or partially averted. Funds for the support of the Navy were drastically curtailed by executive order last Spring, but the worst feature of the proposed cut, the plan to rotate ships and curtail personnel was abandoned. Earlier a move in Congress to authorize the President to furlough officers on half pay was defeated, and legislation initiated authorizing enforced retirement of officers was dropped when permission was obtained to assign a number to Civilian Conservation Corps camps.

Other legislation striking at service morale continues, with the outlook for correction however considerably brighter. While the pay cut was increased to 15 percent, the pay "freeze" continued, and unjust regulations curtailing or abolishing pensions to service widows promulgated, restoration of part of the cut is expected, end of the "freeze" confidently predicted, and readjustment of the widows pension question underway in the Veterans Administration.

The outstanding event of the year, moreover, was not negative, but a definite and material increase to the Navy.

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Navy Building Program

The Navy Department has prepared a building program to be sent to Congress within a few days, which will provide for a Fleet of treaty strength by 1939 and keep it there.

If Congress accepts the plan advanced by the Navy it will not be necessary to go through a long congressional fight every time new ships are needed, that is unless treaty tonnages are increased. Briefly the Navy's plan is as follows. They will ask Congress to pass one bill authorizing the construction of one aircraft carrier, 65 destroyers and 30 submarines, by 1939, to appropriate funds in next year's appropriation bill to permit the laying down next year of 12 destroyers and six submarines of this program, and one eight-inch gun cruiser and two six-inch gun cruisers already authorized, and in addition they will

present a bill which will authorize the replacement of all vessels now built, building or authorized when they become overage as provided by treaty.

The latter bill would provide for continuous and regular building to permit the maintenance of a treaty Navy as long into the future as the Navy is limited by treaty so long as no categories are increased. Of course, the action would not bind Congress's hands at all, because by merely failing to provide funds in an appropriation bill, the replacement would not be made. Opposition to naval building would thus have to be made by voting down appropri-

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Prospects Brighten for Restoration of Pay Cut

As the amount of the Federal pay cut for the next six-month period awaits decision of the President, abolition of cut as well as the ban on automatic increases at the coming session of Congress seems virtually assured.

Speaker of the House Henry T. Rainey, following a visit to the White House Thursday, declared that he was confident Congress would lose little time in passing legislation restoring the full pay cut on the first of next July. The Speaker stated that he had not discussed the question with President Roosevelt but explained that many members of Congress believed in restoring the cut if for no other reason than it was inconsistent with the principle of creating buying power through increased wages, one of the major projects of the recovery program.

Delay in compilation of the new price index upon which the pay cut for the period Jan. 1 to June 30, 1934, will be based has held up a decision. Under the law the President must fix the amount of the pay reduction for the period on the basis of the change in the cost of living. The Labor Department has been preparing a new price index for this purpose, and it is not yet finished. It was stated yesterday that it would not reach the White House before today, and an announcement may be expected within the next forty-eight hours. It is predicted that five per cent of the cut will be restored at this time.

While it is not known what prices enter into the cost of living index which the Labor Department is preparing for the President, it is possible by comparing some of their other indices to determine that there has been an appreciable increase in general costs during the past six months. The Department of Labor's index figure for "all commodities" (wholesale) for the week ended June 24, 1933, was 65.1 as compared with 70.4 for the period ended Dec. 23, 1933. In separate groups increases also are found, for example "farm products" jumped from 53.2 in June to 54.8 in December; hides and leather products went from 83.5 to 89.2; textile products from 61.5 to 76.0; fuel and lighting from 63.6 to 74.4; metals and metal products from 78.9 to 83.3. Foods, however, were listed at 61.4 last June and 61.6 this December.

Meanwhile, support for abolition of the pay "freeze" came from an influential congressional source. Representative Buchanan, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, the committee which handles the economy legislation, indicated that he favored dropping Section 201 from any new Economy Act.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Buchanan, "it is more important for the personnel of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps to receive regular promotion and pay increases than it is for other branches of the Government. It is highly important to keep up the efficiency of these services and they should receive their increases to stimulate them."

Chairman Buchanan's statement was considered significant in that he has had the Administration's recommendations

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Newspaper Editors Comment on Matters of Interest to the Army and Navy

Matters of interest to the personnel of the armed services have been the source of comment from editors of leading newspapers.

"It may or may not be true that the way to prevent war is to disarm," comments the Detroit *Free Press*. "We don't really think it is because absence of means of offense other than fists, clubs and stones never prevented belligerency and bloodshed. But so far as the present, practical world situation is concerned, the point, unfortunately, is purely academic anyhow. It is quite clear that the nations are not disarming and are not going to disarm. They seldom have been in a more nervous, quarrelsome mood. The Arms Conference has gone by the board, and if we expect America, practically every country in a position to do so is preparing for trouble in anticipation of either aggressive war or attack from the outside. * * *

"And in such a situation with the world all about it at boiling point what is the United States doing? Practically nothing except continue neglect of its defenses and its morale. It is playing a little at the construction of defensive armament, but what it is doing in that line is inconsequential; and the idea that the Nation should be in a position to protect itself in emergency by being well enough prepared to discourage attack, does not seem to have entered the mind of anybody in position of authority. On the contrary the fleet is being removed from the West Coast because a trans-Pacific power indicates that it doesn't want it there. Which should be an excellent reason for keeping the ships right where they now are."

"Today," points out the *Washington Herald*, "we have only 80 per cent of the men required to operate our ships effectively."

"Crews cannot be trained overnight, and should war break out tomorrow we should be able to muster only about four-fifths of the naval strength which, on paper, we are now supposed to have."

"Secretary Swanson has asked an immediate addition of 5,300 men to the ranks of the Navy—a number which would merely bring the enlisted personnel up to the figures of 1930."

"Mr. Swanson has succeeded in getting authorization from the Budget Director for one-half the necessary increase in men, but why not for all? The sum required is small."

"It seems inconceivable that such so-called economy can be applied to the Navy while hundreds of millions of dollars are being spent elsewhere by the Federal Government."

Under the heading "Pacifists at War," the San Francisco *Chronicle* publishes the following editorial:

"The legal warfare that Rosika Schwimmer declares on Upton Sinclair in the \$100,000 damage suit filed in Los Angeles is just another of those things that puzzle people who hope for peace."

"For both Mrs. Schwimmer and Mr. Sinclair are eminent in pacifist circles.

General MacArthur on Disarmament

Of particular interest at this time in view of renewed discussion of disarmament aroused by President Roosevelt's address of the other night, are the following remarks of General MacArthur on the question contained in his annual report.

The international conference at Geneva for the reduction and limitation of armaments, after 17 months of more or less continued deliberation, has, at the date of this report, arrived at no solution. A measure of accord has been reached on principles, but successful adjustment of the widely divergent attitudes of the several nations on practical essentials has so far been unattainable. This lack of substantial accomplishment is apparently due not only to the complexity of technical aspects of the problem but also to varying requirements in defense establishments.

In numerical strength our Army is so small that in this respect it does not constitute even a minor factor in the difficult problem facing the delegates at Geneva. The organized land forces of the United States still rank seventeenth in size among the world's armies, whereas if organized on the basis of population, total wealth, and length of frontier our Army would be second to none. No land-disarmament program yet seriously proposed has contemplated such a sweeping and universal reduction of armies that world levels in military strength would descend to that already existing in this country. Even under the theory of maintaining only "police components" the United States would be compelled to increase, rather than be compelled to decrease, its permanent forces.

Certain aspects of the disarmament effort involve problems completely separated from the subject of relative numerical strength. For example, proposals at Geneva have stressed the desirability of adopting certain rules of warfare and of eliminating so-called "aggressive" weapons. To any rule of warfare designed to protect non-combatants from aerial bombardment or poison-gas dissemination, there can be none other than full and unanimous concurrence. The matter of abolition of certain types

of weapons has not, however, been found so readily acceptable, since resultant effects on the defense situations of the several nations are variable.

Two weapons that have been much discussed are the bombing airplane and the heavy mobile gun. Nations whose boundaries are coterminous with those of powerful potential enemies naturally regard the bombing plane, with its threat to vitally important industrial centers, as a particularly aggressive or offensive type of weapon. They place the heavy mobile gun in the same classification, because of its ability to demolish land fortifications. Such nations have urged the abolition of these weapons in order that the power of an attacking army might be reduced. On the other hand, in countries relatively isolated from potential enemy States, the bombing plane and the heavy mobile gun are considered especially effective as a defense against attack from overseas, and, on the theory that the defense should be strengthened over the offense, their retention rather than their abolition is indicated.

It can readily be appreciated, therefore, that willingness of the United States to agree to abolition of bombardment aviation and mobile artillery above 155 millimeters in caliber, whenever unanimous agreement on this point should be obtained, constitutes a tremendous contribution to the success of the disarmament conference, and one that entails a distinct sacrifice in our own readiness for defense.

Aside from some readjustments that would become necessary in our forces through universal agreement for abolition of these two, and possibly one or two other types of weapons, it is difficult to single out any item in which our existing Military Establishment could be affected by any program of disarmament acceptable to other great powers. More than this, with the exception of those recommendations that involve certain types of airplanes, every proposal made to the Public Works Board by the General Staff for modernization of our Armies well within the limitations that would be imposed upon us by any probable disarmament agreement.

The American system of land defense is obviously designed strictly and ex-

clusively for defense. It is incapable of delivering sudden and powerful blows in a crisis, and therefore cannot be adapted speedily to the requirements of offensive warfare on a major scale. This fact is universally appreciated by military men throughout the world. But the smallness of our organized forces places an extraordinary premium upon efficiency. The whole purpose of the War Department is to maintain a strength and to attain an efficiency that will permit satisfactory functioning of the land-defense system established by Congress in 1920.

"Naturally the Coast Guard is against the proposed amalgamation with the Navy," declares the Newport, R. I. *News*.

"It probably is true that if the Guard became part of the Navy, to be handled about as the Marine Corps is handled by the Navy, money could be saved for the taxpayers.

"It is easy to understand the fear of the Coast Guard that 'the record of our service would be lost sight of and be swallowed up by the Navy.'

"But is such fear justified?

"The Marine Corps is a part of the Navy, administered by the Secretary of the Navy and yet the Marine Corps is as distinct an entity as either the Army or Navy. * * *

"If the Coast Guard were to be merged with the Navy, as we understand it, the Coast Guard Academy would no longer train officers for the Coast Guard, and these would be supplied by Annapolis. This would save 'overhead,' and provide a natural outlet for Annapolis-trained men.

"Sentimental reasons aside, it appears to the layman that the merging the Coast Guard with the Navy would be good for all concerned."

Declares the New York *American*:

"President Roosevelt is giving consideration to a carefully studied proposal that the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the United States Lighthouse Service and the Coast Guard be transferred to the Navy Department. * * *

"The equipment of the Coast Survey and of the Lighthouse Service involves a substantial charge for construction, upkeep and operation. These costs and duties could be absorbed by the Material Bureaus of the Navy Department without increasing the combined personnel or the administrative overhead.

"No less logical would seem to be the transfer of the Coast Guard from the Treasury Department to the Navy Department. Under existing laws the Coast Guard is administered by the Treasury Department in time of peace. It automatically becomes a part of the Navy in the event of war.

"In the reorganization of Executive Departments charged with the duties of national defense, efficiency ought never to be sacrificed to economy.

"But where the efficiency of the service can be increased and savings made in administrative costs, the grouping and consolidating of agencies that would bring this about would be in the line with the mandate of Congress and in accord with the President's reorganization program."

Navy Building Program

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tions, which would tie the hands of the congressional "little Navy" group, in the past this group has successfully held up new naval construction by blocking and delaying bringing the bill to a vote.

For this reason, it is expected that the measure will be bitterly opposed by this faction. Inasmuch as the proposal would practically take away from the Naval Affairs Committee jurisdiction over naval construction and place it in the hands of the appropriations committee, opposition may be expected from these sources. However, the system would be of tremendous value to National Defense and the sincere supporters of adequate defense on the naval affairs committee are expected to throw their support to the move. It is pointed out the plan would provide the Navy with a business-like regular annual program, which would save considerable money to the Government.

Of the two light cruisers which are carried in the program to be laid down next year, neither will be equipped with a flying deck, it is said.

To attain treaty strength the United States must lay down 102 vessels, totaling 207,030 tons. The 102 ships consist of one aircraft carrier, one heavy cruiser, five light cruisers, 65 destroyers and 30 submarines.

Great Britain is in a considerably better position, having more tonnage built, building or appropriated for. She must lay down 61 vessels totaling 194,688 tons to attain treaty strength. Japan is now up to treaty strength.

CCC Activities

Camp SP-2-T, Co. 896, Lampasas, Tex.—Lt. John Stricker, Jr., has been appointed Commanding Officer of this camp relieving Capt. J. E. Brannan, 9th Inf.

The Menu for Christmas Dinner consisted of Turkey with oyster dressing, celery, olives, mixed pickles, cranberry sauce, candied yams, oranges, apples, fruit cake, fruit salad, cigarettes, candy and coffee.

Church services were held in the recreation building Sunday morning by Dr. Arthur Reman, Rector of the Episcopal Church of Lampasas. Seventy-five enrollees attended.

The War Dept. General Staff
by MAJ. GEN. H. A. DRUM, USA
(From a Lecture Delivered at the Army War College.)

THE common conception is that our War Department General Staff came into being in 1903 as a revolutionary step in our national defense scheme. History bears out the view that the creation of this body in our country, as in all others, was more evolutionary than revolutionary. Our procedure in this connection accords with the principle that most far-reaching changes come slowly, as a result of changing conditions and the demands of experience. Then again our publicity proclivities and weakness for "catchwords" and slogans sometimes lead us to forget the past and conceive a new terminology as embodying an entirely new conception.

On March 3, 1797, Congress passed an act gathering in one body the Brigadier General, the Quartermaster General and the Judge Advocate General and designated them to form the "General Staff." In subsequent acts relating to the organization of the Army there are references to the "General Staff."

This General Staff conception, enunciated in the early years of our military establishment, was gradually submerged by the growth of two authorities and a divided control at the head of our military establishment. On the one hand was the office of the Secretary of War and on the other that of the Commanding General of the Army.

The Office of Secretary of War was considered as the civil *bureau* of the National Government, which administered the Army and performed those functions thereof which related primarily to the civil side of the administration. In this capacity a civilian secretary naturally found a need for a number of technical assistants and as a consequence a group of bureau chiefs was gradually established. The Quartermaster and Paymaster General was authorized in 1797, Physician General, Apothecary General in 1799, changed to Surgeon General in 1818, Inspector General and Adjutant General in 1796, Commissary General of Ordnance in 1812, Chief Signal Officer in 1863, etc., etc. There were thus created, one after another, the various bureaus of the War Department for supply and administration. Each reported to and acted directly under the Secretary of War as the civil head of the Army.

The office of Commanding General of the Army existed at the same time with limited functions and in fact with little or no power over the Army. As a natural consequence conflict arose between the Commanding General of the Army and the bureau chiefs acting under the Secretary of War and eventually reached the floor of Congress with an attempt to abolish the former office. Opposing this effort, Mr. Harrison, afterwards President, on March 18, 1828, reported a resolution from the Military Affairs Committee as follows:

" * * * If the Major General of the Line or Commanding General should be abolished, there being no intermediate authority between the Generals commanding the departments and the chief executive magistrate, who is the constitutional commander-in-chief of our Armies, the immediate command of the Army must devolve upon him, or it will be administered by the Secretary of War in his name. An arrangement of this kind has existed since the late war at a time when the two departments were commanded by two major generals of the line, independent of each other and having their common head at the War Department.

" * * * If the functions of commanding general, then, are to be performed by the head of the Department of War, it would now necessary that he should be possessed not only of a knowledge of the theory of the art of war, which may be required by study, but of that practical knowledge also which can only be gained by experience in the field.

" * * * In either case the command of the Army would virtually be exercised by the staff officers who surround him, a kind of substitution which is in all cases offensive, but to military men particularly odious." (Upton's Military Policy of the U. S., page 188.)

The office of Commanding General was not abolished. About 1875 Upton, writing of this incident, stated:

"But, in retaining the office with no provision that the control of the personnel of the Army, by the Secretary of War, should be limited to such officers in the various staff departments, as, by order of the President, might be directed to report to him to aid in the procurement and distribution of supplies and other administrative duties, Congress allowed itself to be defeated. From that time to the present moment precisely what the committee predicted has substantially happened.

"Instead of acknowledging the general in chief, under the President, as the military head of the Army, the chiefs of staff corps have magnified the duties of Secretary of War and have preferred to look to him, not only as the chief of administration, but as their sole and legitimate military superior. Under his protection, they have to a large degree withdrawn the operations of their departments from the control and even inspection, of the general in chief and other military commanders. The Ordnance, for example, manufactures our guns and carriages; the Engineers build the fortifications on which the guns are mounted, and both are turned over to the Army to be tested in war without an opportunity having been given for the general in chief, or the officers who may die in their defense, to make the slightest suggestion." (Upton, page 189.)

It will readily be seen that there grew up a triangle consisting of the Secretary of War, the Commanding General and the Bureau Chiefs. Their operations depended on cooperation rather than logical command. The manner of this cooperation was dependent wholly on the individual personalities. At least twice, open conflict existed to such an extent that the Commanding General asked for and was granted permission to remove himself and his headquarters away from Washington. The nearest approach to harmony existed when Lt. Gen. J. M. Schofield, who had himself at one time been Secretary of War, was Commanding General. In describing the course he pursued when Commanding General, he said—

"Recent experience has served to confirm all the results of my life-long study and large experience that the proper position for the senior officer of the Army on duty at Washington is not that of Commanding General, a position which is practically impossible, but that of General in Chief, which means, in fact, Chief of Staff to the President. The title of General in Chief was a permanent one during the entire history of the country up to the time when General Grant became Lieutenant General. When I became Commanding General I addressed to the President a letter in which I pointed out to him what had been the result of my study and experience, and saying that the only way was to abandon entirely, which I did during my seven years of service, all pretense of being the Commanding General and to content myself with acting as the Chief of Staff of the Army under the Secretary of War and the President. The result was that perfect harmony prevailed during my time, and I did exercise a legitimate influence in command of the Army, this because I did not claim to exercise anything which the law did not give me." (Report Secretary of War, 1902.)

While General Schofield remained Commanding General of the Army and through his personal influence grasped and performed the duties of "Chief of Staff," the War Department progressed. However, eventually there was a return to the old system and the Bureau Chiefs regained and continued their influence with the Secretary of War and consequent control over the Army. There were many reasons for such results. The Bureau Chiefs held office rather permanently and were able to establish close contact with Congress and became the real spokesmen of the Army. They had the authority to expend funds, grant favors and decide vital Army questions without reference to the Army as a whole. Naturally each became all-powerful in his own sphere of activity. The Quartermaster General expended most of the money, even selected where, when, how posts were to be built. The Adjutant General settled all personnel questions and controlled War Department correspondence. The Chief of Coast Artillery really commanded the forces of that corps and virtually determined the location and construction of all fortifications and coast artillery posts. The Judge Advocate General had final say in all

legal questions. Instead of one head to the War Department and the Army, there were six or seven heads, each running his own establishment independently and generally with its own good in mind. The uneconomical situation in which the Army now finds itself, with over 200 posts and with expensive and unnecessary coast defense armament and fortifications is a memento of those days of the independence of the Bureau Chiefs.

This hydro-headed organization of the War Department continued through our war with Spain. While there was a Commanding General of the Army in Washington, the Bureau Chiefs, even under war conditions, conducted their business directly with the civilian head of the Department—the various Secretaries of War. But the end of that regime was rapidly approaching. The collapse and dismal failure of our Bureau Chiefs system in that conflict so focussed public attention on War Department scandals as to force action. The situation may be pictured by the statement of the then Commissary General to the effect that his office was running perfectly until the war disrupted and disorganized it.

Mr. Elihu Root, an able lawyer and a student of history, became Secretary of War on August 1, 1889, fresh after the "canned beef" scandal of the subsistence department, the sanitary investigations of Chickamauga and other camps, the Quartermaster transportation inefficiencies of Tampa, and other difficulties, not the least of which was the almost open hostility between the Secretary of War and the Commanding General. These were all brought out clearly in the hearings of the committee appointed by the President to investigate the War Department's conduct of the war. This committee, composed almost entirely of men of military experience gained in the Civil War, in the Regular Army, or both, reported:

"For many years the divided authority and responsibility in the War Department has produced friction, for which, in the interest of the service, a remedy, if possible, should be applied. The Constitution makes the President the commander-in-chief of the Army, and he cannot transfer that authority to any other person. The President selects his Secretary of War, who has his confidence, and who is his confidential adviser. The Commanding General is assigned to duty as such by the President. * * * The President must have the same power of selection of his General-in-Chief as he has of his Secretary of War. Without this there can be no guaranty that he will give, or that the Secretary of War will place in the General-in-Chief, that confidence which is necessary to perfect harmony. Neither the President nor the Secretary of War should have in command of the Army an officer who is not working in harmony

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THE UNITED STATES ARMY

The Army in 1933

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use of experienced and trained Army officers.

One of the most harrassing events of the year was the tortuous path of the securing of funds for the operation of the Army. The appropriation bill passed by Congress carried a total of about \$270,000,000 for military activities, this being about \$65,000,000 lower than the amount allowed for the previous year. In spite of this legislative reduction the bureau of the budget, striving for an economy record, called upon the Department to slice \$80,000,000 more from the amount to be expended. This would have required the reduction of the active list of the regular army by 3,000 to 4,000 officers and 12,000 to 15,000 enlisted men, would have eliminated field and armory training for the National Guard, and would have wrought untold and lasting harm to other components of National Defense. The situation was critical and dangerous. The War Department, under the direction of Secretary Dern and General MacArthur, waged an unrelenting battle against it and finally after more than two months of struggle and suspense succeeded in getting the cut reduced to about \$50,000,000 and the authority to allocate the distribution of the cut themselves.

The original enactment of the appropriation bill by Congress was a spectacle. The House bill carried numerous dangerous legislative riders, one designed to cut pay severely by limiting credit for pay purposes solely to active federal commissioned service. This was beaten by the Senate.

Also during the last session of the dying Congress the Shannon committee was gunning for the Army. That committee recommended the abolition of the Post Exchange, the creation of a Department of Supplies and Munitions, and the abolition of the Army Transport Service. While no legislation was enacted as a result of the report it undoubtedly will

be pushed in 1934.

With the inauguration of President Roosevelt (the Army as usual taking a prominent part in the parade and with General MacArthur as Grand Marshal) the Army bade farewell to Secretary Hurley and Assistant Secretary Payne and welcomed Secretary Dern, the former governor of Utah, and Assistant Secretary Woodring, the former governor of Kansas. The policy of not having an assistant Secretary for Air was continued and to all intents made permanent.

About that time, too, Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum succeeded Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley as Deputy Chief of Staff. General Moseley went to command the Fifth Corps Area.

For the first part of the year the so-called furlough plan, which in practice was an 8½ per cent pay cut, was in effect together with the iniquitous pay freeze. Later the 15 per cent cut was installed and the pay freeze continued, with the result that the majority of officers are now serving with their pay much less than 15 per cent lower than that to which they are entitled to under the pay act of 1922. Other harassments, such as restrictions on transporting their automobiles on changes of stations, elimination of mounted pay, and lengthening of foreign duty tours, worked additional hardships.

For the enlisted personnel the year was practically bad. While they were exempted from the cuts administered by the furlough plan they were specifically included under the 15 per cent pay cut, with the result that \$17.85 per month enlisted men were caring for the \$30 a month CCC enrollees and toward the end of the year they were able to train sufficient enrollees to take their places at \$45 per month. Furthermore, the enlisted men were denied their reenlistment bonus, had their clothing allowances severely cut and most of them lost their small additional pay for qualification in arms.

Also during the year the House Military Affairs Committee undertook a general study of National Defense, during the course of which Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood introduced an economy plan for the reorganization of the Department and the Army and for the short time training of recruits. When the committee called upon General MacArthur he gave them a masterly view of the situation particularly as to the needs of preserving the personnel strength.

This was important for it came just

at the period when the agitation was highest for the granting of authority to the President to furlough officers upon half pay. Fortunately the agitation was unsuccessful. However, the Congress did grant the President authority to cut or eliminate flight pay. It remains for 1934 to determine what use will be made of this authority.

When the Army took over the CCC job the service schools were closed a month earlier to release officers for the new duties. Military organizations were stripped of their personnel and training came virtually to a standstill. Together with the cuts imposed by the Budget Bureau, the additional duties of the Army resulted in a virtual disruption of its military program. Small arm target practice and Field and Coast Artillery firing virtually ceased. Field exercises and maneuvers were cancelled. The number of reserve officers on 14-day duty was cut in half; ROTC camps were reduced from 42 to 30 days; the number of CMTC trainees was cut to one-third of the preceding year; and flying hours for Air Reserve officers were cut 50 per cent.

The award of Army and Navy Journal Gold medals and silver and bronze buttons to the personnel of outstanding CCC camps selected by Corps Area commanders directed national public attention to the work being done by the Army. The presentation of an Army and Navy Journal Gold Medal to General MacArthur by General Pershing met with approval that evidenced the great public support of the fight put up by General MacArthur in behalf of National Defense.

The effort of the Bureau of the Budget to set itself up as a super-general staff by attempting to dictate Army posts that should be abandoned created considerable consternation among members of Congress and throughout the country and to date has been unsuccessful.

Materiel fared much better than personnel. Through the insistence of General MacArthur, who worked hardest when defeat appeared most imminent, a total of approximately \$130,000,000 has accrued to the benefit of the Army setup from the funds for National Recovery. Of this \$35,000,000 was from the Civil Works Administration for the employment of labor to work on improvements in Army reservations and posts. Allotments totaling \$60,152,785 was given by the Public Works Administration for new housing and technical construction at Army posts. About \$85,000,000 still is needed to complete the housing program. A total of \$7,000,000 was awarded for seacoast defenses; \$10,000,000 was allotted for motorization; \$7,500,000 to the Air Corps for new planes; \$2,238,624 to the National Guard for camp construction; \$1,500,000 went to Insular Affairs; \$6,000,000 to Ordnance; \$176,170 to the Signal Corps. The amount originally asked for by General MacArthur totaled \$304,000,000. He is continuing to strive for the balance, including \$23,000,000 for mechanization, \$29,000,000 to complete the motorization program, \$31,500,000 for airplanes and moneys for aircraft equipment and modernization of the Field Artillery. Already he has achieved great strides toward overcoming the deficiencies of previous years and of carrying out his plan for the modernization of the Army.

Other events helped to keep the year a busy one. Legal beer came into the country and into the Army (except in dry states); legal liquor came in with no effect on the Army thus far. Maj. Gen. S. O. Fuqua, when his term expired as chief of Infantry, set a precedent by being the first chief of branch to stay on the active list and revert to the rank of colonel. He was followed by the chief of engineers, Maj. Gen. Lytle Brown, who reverted to the rank of brigadier general. It is likely that others will follow this precedent in 1934. Representative Tom Blanton, of Abilene, Tex., arch foe of the Army, was added to the sub-committee on army appropriations. He will have to be contended with in

1934 in addition to the sub-committee chairman, Representative Ross Collins, of Meridian, Miss. The War Department took steps to make the action of the big "B" board final. The issuance of an executive order in 1934 probably will complete this action.

The Corps of Engineers added to its record by increasing employment through the funds given it by the Public Works Administration. Of the more than \$220,000,000 made available for rivers and harbors under the recovery program, more than \$140,000,000 already has been obligated and 44,000 men put to work directly.

Altogether the year has been a severe test for the personnel of the service. They have weathered it thus far but look hopefully to 1934 to provide relief in the form of repeal of the pay freeze and the lifting of the pay cut, particularly for the enlisted men and lower commissioned grades.

Candidates for West Point

The following-named candidates at large and from the National Guard have been designated for the March 6, 1934, entrance examination with a view to admission to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, on July 2, 1934:

United States At Large

Robert M. Gay, Ft. Hancock, N. J.
John A. K. Starkey, Piedmont, Calif.
William Rothenberg, Private, Ft. Monroe, Va.

John L. Haines, Private, Headquarters Battery, 2d Coast Artillery, Ft. Monroe, Va.
Agustin Echevarria, Jr., Ponce, P. R.
Jack A. Nendell, Private, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Carlton B. Starkes, Charleston, S. C.
Nolan Pickett, Henry, La.

National Guard

Kent William Louka, Private, Svc. Co., 153d Inf., Judsonia, Ark.

Newton Elder James, Private, Hdqrs. Co., 2d Bn., 183d Inf., Mason City, Iowa.

Richard Carl Thomas, Corporal, Co. A, 137th Inf., Atchison, Kans.

Melvin Charles Brown, Private 1/c, Co. H, 137th Inf., St. Louis, Mo.

Richard A. Broberg, Private, 2d Bn., Hdqrs. Btry. & Cm. Tr., 156th F. A., Cornwall, N. Y.

Frank B. Campion, Pvt. 1/c, Btry. B, 212th C. A., New York City.

John Hopson, Pvt., Btry. G, 212th C. A., Staten Island, N. Y.

Irwin M. Parry, Private, 102d Regt. Engrs., Bronx, New York City.

Thomas Rafferty, Private, 1st Bn., Hdqrs. Btry. & Cm. Tr., 256th F. A., New York City.

Clarence E. Seipel, Jr., Private, Btry. I, 156th F. A., Newburgh, N. Y.

Woodrow Wilson Chew, Sgt., 45th Signal Co., 45th Div., Special Troops, Alva, Okla.

William Henry Jaynes, Pvt., 107th Hospital Co., 108d Med. Regt., Lancaster, Pa.

Burton Robert Brown, Pvt., Co. G, 112d Inf., Erie, Pa.

Harry Rodin, Pvt. 1/c, Hdqrs. Co. 2d Bn., 11th Inf., Philadelphia, Pa.

Frederick Mauger O'Neill, Pvt., Co. A, 11th Inf., Pottstown, Pa.

William J. Burke, Pvt., Hdqrs. Co., 1st Bn., 172d Inf., Rutland, Vt.

Byford Homer Stout, Pvt., Hdqrs. Btry., 146th F. A., South, Seattle, Wash.

Vincent N. Hobday, Pvt., Co. D, 201st Inf., Martinsburg, W. Va.

Dewey James George, Pvt., Co. C, 127th Inf., Shawano, Wis.

Directs Motor Survey

Col. Robert C. Eddy, USA-Ret., associate professor in the department of business and engineering administration at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed by President Karl T. Compton of the Institute as director of the motor vehicle accident survey recently undertaken by M. I. T. at the request of Governor Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts.

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Members of Congress—Correct This Injustice!

Attention: Mr. President

Note this typical pension case:

(Case No. 1)

Widow of a brigadier general who devoted his adult life to the Army, served with distinction in the Spanish War; in the Mexican punitive expedition; organized and commanded troops on the front lines in France; awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Her pension of \$30 a month cut to \$15.

Surely you will not permit the infliction of this hardship upon aged and deserving women!

(Reprinted from the Army and Navy Journal of June 24, 1933)

Attention: Mr. President

Note this typical pension case:

(Case No. 10)

Widow of a colonel who retired after devoting more than 40 years of his life to the service of his country in peace and war. After outstanding service in the World War the colonel died. His widow received a pension of \$30 a month until the recent legislation cut her to \$15 a month.

Surely you will not permit the infliction of this hardship upon aged and deserving women!

(Reprinted from the Army and Navy Journal of Aug. 26, 1933)

Attention: Mr. President

Note this typical pension case:

(Case No. 11)

Widow of an officer of the Marine Corps; during his lifetime he fought under the United States flag in Haiti, Nicaragua and China and in France during the World War, and was with the Fleet during the Spanish-American War; her pension has been cut from \$30 to \$15 a month.

Surely you will not permit the infliction of this hardship upon aged and deserving women!

(Reprinted from the Army and Navy Journal of Sept. 2, 1933)

Attention: Mr. President

Note this typical pension case:

(Case No. 19)

A soldier enlisted in the Regular Army April 3, 1898, went to Cuba and fought at El Caney. While there he contracted yellow fever and malaria and was discharged for disability. The veteran married in 1910 and died as the result of an accident in 1930, leaving a widow and two minor children. The widow is allowed a pension of only \$15.00 for herself, with \$8.00 additional for the children.

Surely you will not permit the infliction of this hardship upon aged and deserving women!

(Reprinted from the Army and Navy Journal of Nov. 18, 1933)

Attention: Mr. President

Note this typical pension case:

(Case No. 5)

Minor child of a major in the Army, who entered the service in 1911 as a second lieutenant and served through the World War, retired in 1925 for physical disability and died two years later of hemorrhage due to tuberculosis; pension cut from \$27 to \$15 per month.

Surely you will not permit the infliction of this hardship upon the helpless dependents of those who served their country and can no longer serve their dear ones!

(Reprinted from the Army and Navy Journal of July 22, 1933)

Attention: Mr. President

Note this typical pension case:

(Case No. 15)

An officer entered the Service as a second lieutenant upon graduation from the U. S. Military Academy in 1881, served continuously for forty years, rendering excellent service during the Spanish American War and the World War. Upon his death his widow, to whom he had been married since 1885, received a pension of \$30.00 per month which has been cut to \$15.00 per month under the new law.

Surely you will not permit the infliction of this hardship upon aged and deserving women!

(Reprinted from the Army and Navy Journal of Oct. 14, 1933)

In Behalf of the Widows of the Service

Because President Roosevelt has failed to act, the Services are depending upon Congress to restore to their old rate the pensions of widows of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps, which were cut by executive order. These women, many of them old, and all of them proud, have been forced to suffer additional privation as a result of the President's action. They were getting only \$30 per month, they are now receiving in many cases a mere \$15 per month, and this in a time of rising prices for the necessities of life. Thus does a Government, which is paying a dole to millions and in the case of the CCC wages of from \$30 to \$45 per month, treat the relicts of men who dedicated their lives to its service! In the name of decency, in discharge of the debt due these women and their gallant husbands, Congress should abolish the pension cut where made. Let us have the legislation promptly, and thereby help the deserving helpless widows.

Attention: Mr. President

Note this typical pension case:

(Case No. 18)

Widow of Brigadier General who entered the service in 1888 and retired in 1919 after thirty years' service, rendering distinguished service during the Spanish War and World War and awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, received a pension of \$30.00 under the old pension laws. Under the new acts her pension has been stopped. She was married to her husband at the time he was commissioned in 1886. She is now 73 years of age.

Surely you will not permit the infliction of this hardship upon aged and deserving women!

(Reprinted from the Army and Navy Journal of Sept. 30, 1933)

Attention: Mr. President

Note this typical pension case:

(Case No. 2)

Widow of an Admiral who entered the Navy in 1872, served meritoriously through the Spanish War and World War, being named chief of Naval Operations during the World War and awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, War Department, and Distinguished Service Medal, Navy Department, and four foreign decorations. Her pension of \$30.00 a month cut to \$15.00.

Surely you will not permit the infliction of this hardship upon aged and deserving women!

(Reprinted from the Army and Navy Journal of July 1, 1933)

Attention: Mr. President

Note this typical pension case:

(Case No. 14)

Spanish-American War Veteran of long Navy service, who served on the Merrimac in 1898, was imprisoned for about a month, came out a wreck, but remained in the service and was made a Warrant Officer, received three medals for service and Congressional Medal of Honor. However, his health undermined by his service was so bad he was retired from active service. His widow has been cut from \$30.00 to \$15.00 per month.

Surely you will not permit the infliction of this hardship upon aged and deserving women!

(Reprinted from the Army and Navy Journal of Oct. 7, 1933)

Attention: Mr. President

Note this typical pension case:

(Case No. 4)

Widow of a major general of the Marine Corps, who spent the whole of his adult life in the service, serving meritoriously through the Spanish-American and World Wars, who was Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the President and presented with the Cross of the Legion of Honor by the French Government, her pension cut from \$30.00 to \$15.00 per month.

Surely you will not permit the infliction of this hardship upon aged and deserving women!

(Reprinted from the Army and Navy Journal of July 15, 1933)

Attention: Mr. President

Note this typical pension case:

(Case No. 12)

Widow of a colonel who spent his adult life in the Army, was wounded in action in the Philippines and awarded the silver star medal for gallantry in action, and who also as a colonel commanded thirty-five hundred men in France during the World War, received the Distinguished Service Cross, received only \$30.00 per month pension, which under the new pension laws has been cut to \$15.00 per month. She was married to the officer in 1899.

Surely you will not permit the infliction of this hardship upon aged and deserving women!

(Reprinted from the Army and Navy Journal of Sept. 9, 1933)

THE U. S. NAVY • THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

The Navy in 1933

(Continued from First Page)

Although regular funds for support of the naval establishment were cut to \$270,000,000, lower than in any recent years, the sum of \$238,000,000 was allotted to the Navy from emergency public works funds, permitting the construction of 32 naval vessels. While when these ships are constructed, the total will still be 101 vessels short of treaty strength and considerably below ratios of other powers, the program was an important addition to National Defense.

An event of the year which saddened the entire service was the loss of the airship Akron with nearly her entire crew; one of the worst marine disasters in history. The destruction of the ship aroused opposition to further development of rigid airships, and although a congressional committee recommended replacement of the Akron, considerable doubt exists as to the future of lighter-than-air.

A change of administration brought changes in the Navy Department. Senator Claude A. Swanson of Virginia, replaced Secretary Charles Francis Adams. A former Marine officer, Col. Henry L. Roosevelt was named to succeed Assistant Secretary Ernest Lee Jahncke. The assistant secretaryship for air remained unfilled. Admiral William V. Pratt remained on duty as Chief of Naval Operations for several months after his scheduled retirement for age, but was replaced finally by Admiral William H. Standley. Command of the Fleet passed from Admiral Richard H. Leigh to Admiral David F. Sellers.

The early part of the year was featured by the economy proposals of the last days of the 72nd Congress. The furlough pay cut was extended for another year and applied to enlisted men, by this Congress, as was the ban on automatic increases. The so-called Bratton amendment requiring a five percent reduction in funds appropriated caused considerable discussion but was finally defeated. An executive order issued transferring the Naval Observatory and the Hydrographic Office to the Department of Commerce, but Congress annulled it before its effective date.

With the change of administration in March, the tempo moved even faster. A 15 percent pay cut based on the cost of living replaced the furlough. Drastic curtailment of pensions was ordered. The President ordered the establishment of a consolidated procurement agency and a consolidated disbursement branch for the entire Government under the Treasury Department, which aroused fear that the Navy's procurement system would be merged under this agency. Appointment of Rear Adm. Christian J. Peoples, Paymaster General of the Navy, to head the new procurement unit later in the year, set this fear at rest.

Following the allotment of \$238,000,000 from ship construction, the Navy Department sought additional funds for reconditioning vessels of the Fleet, for construction at shore stations, and for new

aircraft. Seven and a half million dollars, a bare quarter of what was asked, was allowed for planes. Other allotments were: construction at shore stations, \$22,810,552; Philadelphia Naval Hospital, \$2,250,000; new machine tools, \$2,100,000; Bureau of Engineering, \$712,500; Bureau of Ordnance, \$330,225; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$206,662; to repair storm damage, \$856,985; a total of \$274,765,924. Money for reconditioning the Fleet is still awaited.

After the 72nd Congress had pruned the Navy budget for this year to the bone, orders came through placing a limitation upon withdrawals from the Treasury. Decommissioning of numerous vessels, and curtailment of officer and enlisted personnel appeared the only answer to the order. The rotation reserve plan was extended to all classes of vessels, new enlistments were discontinued and the Navy Department sent a bill to Congress asking authority to forcibly retire officers. Outspoken criticism however brought about the allotment of additional funds and the rotation plan and enlisted cut was dropped. Hearings on the officer retirement bill were abruptly discontinued, when the President authorized the assignment of naval officers to CCC camps, and several hundred officers of the Navy and Marine Corps were ordered to the forest camps under the Army.

Problems affecting the organization of the naval service were under discussion. Early in the year agreement was finally reached upon a new Staff Corps personnel bill, designed to speed up promotion in the Staff and providing enforced retirement for the Corps. Congress took no action on the bill. The new Secretary of the Navy interested himself in the problem of organization of the Department and the makeup of the various Staff Corps, and appointed a board headed by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt to study the matter. After several months of deliberation the board submitted a preliminary report containing no radical recommendations. It is still undergoing study.

Following lengthy consideration of problems of overlapping between the Army and Navy, a permanent body was created to consider possible economies which might be affected by removal of duplications.

The entire U. S. Fleet continued concentrated in the Pacific during the year, and when internal disorders broke out in Cuba, the Navy was hard pressed for vessels to stand by in case intervention was ordered. Coast Guard ships had to be taken from their regular duties to augment the Special Service Squadron standing off the Cuban coast. Announcement was made, however, of a cruise of the Fleet into the Atlantic Ocean next Spring and Summer.

Prohibition passed into the discard, but with little effect upon the Navy. Regulations antedating the 18th Amendment barring liquor from ships and shore stations continued in force, with little chance of material change.

After fighting off attempts to take away the Naval Observatory, the Hydrographic Office, and procurement and disbursing units under various plans for reorganization of the Government, the Navy found itself at the end of the year apparently destined to take over several new agencies and duties. Transfer of the Coast Guard to naval jurisdiction

seems practically assured, while plans under consideration also call for shifting the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Lighthouse Service, and the Bureau of Fisheries to the Navy Department.

The Marine Corps passed through an eventful year, featured by many attacks upon its status and strength, ending, however, with a closer tie-up with the Navy than before. A successful attack was waged to prevent reduction of the Corps' enlisted strength by two thousand men, the Navy Department reorganization board recommended that the Marines be retained as a separate unit, and then just last week orders were issued by the Navy Department creating a mobile unit of Marines to be known as the Fleet Marine Force, under the command of the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S.

Marines continued on duty in Haiti and China but were entirely removed from Nicaragua for the first time in several years. Nearly a hundred officers were assigned to duty under the Army with the CCC and one of them, Capt. Harry W. Bacon, distinguished himself by winning the medal offered by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and awarded by the War Department for commanding the best CCC camp in the First Corps Area. Promotion stagnation continued unabated, with Major General Commandant Ben H. Fuller again asking for relief from this condition.

Happenings of importance in naval aviation during the year were many. The destruction of the Akron, with Rear Adm. William A. Moffett, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics and many other officers aboard, was a hard blow, not only as a personal loss but because it brought the future of lighter-than-air into question. Aside from the provision in the new building program for two new aircraft carriers, favorable developments have been few. The thousand plane program of 1926 has not been enlarged and it has been necessary to spread out to provide airplanes for new cruisers which have been commissioned since that time. Regular appropriations were severely limited and though the Public Works Administration allotted seven and a half million dollars for new airplanes, this will only make up deficiencies in the thousand plane program and will not care for either the new cruisers commissioned since 1926 or the new aircraft carrier Ranger, which will soon be in service.

The assistant secretaryship for air has remained vacant and although provided for by law, will not be filled under present plans. Plans for the construction of an experimental flying deck cruiser were abandoned when the new building program was approved, due to the need for regular cruisers, opposition to the new type and expected objection of other powers that the vessel is an aircraft carrier. Controversy over the aerial defense of the coast line flared up again, when the Army Air Corps sought new patrol boats, seaplanes and amphibians, and the reported agreement of two years ago was denied in naval circles.

Agitation over flight pay led to Congress authorizing the President to abolish, curtail or adjust aviation pay. A recommendation from the War and Navy Departments that the pay of commanders and below be untouched was sent to the White House months ago. No action has been as yet taken in the matter.

Criticism of the present set-up and curriculum of the Naval Academy, was voiced by Admiral William S. Sims, USN-Ret., in a minority report of the Naval Academy Board of Visitors this year. Admiral Sims advocated taking college graduates of more mature age and giving them a shorter course in purely naval training, making the Academy primarily a postgraduate school. His recommendations met with no favor at the Navy Department.

A number of other changes were made at the Academy. The postgraduate

school was revised, all students being assigned to one year's instruction in the School of the Line before specializing in engineering, ordnance, etc. Under the new law, all graduates last June received bachelor of science degrees. President Roosevelt attended the commencement exercises and presented the diplomas. A large number of graduates did not receive commissions due to an excess in the authorized strength of the Line of the Navy. A law passed allows at least half of each class to be commissioned regardless of the authorized limit.

Reduction of appropriations brought about cancellation of the Naval Reserve summer cruises and one half of their armory drills, for the year. Later, however, additional money was allowed for the holding of the cruises. With no action by Congress on the proposed bill to speed up promotion in the Reserve, the Bureau of Navigation has instituted a new policy to effect a turnover in the officer personnel of Fleet Reserve divisions, by transferring them to the Volunteer Reserve after periods of service.

Marine Corps Report

(Continued from First Page)

of men from centers of population nearest the point where they are trained, and also by shortening the training period.

"Sixty-five per cent of the officers of the Garde d'Haiti are now Haitians, the remaining 35% being American officers.

"Twenty-six per cent of the marines are at sea, and 86% of the marines have qualified as marksmen.

Aviation

"The following awards of different character have been won by the Marine Corps:

"Observation Squadron Eight-M, Aircraft Squadrons, San Diego, California, attained highest merit in free machine guns and dive bombs, in the observation class of naval aviation. Also Fighting Squadron Ten-M attained highest merit in dive bombs in the fighting plane class of naval aviation. Fighting Squadron Ten-M was awarded the Herbert Schiff Trophy for having compiled the greatest number of flying hours without serious accident to personnel or material, in competition with all the squadrons and units, active and reserve, in the United States Navy and Marine Corps. During the year there were no fatal accidents attributable to operation of the planes of the squadrons at San Diego, showing a high state of efficiency of both personnel and material.

"Observation Squadron Nine-M, First Marine Brigade, Republic of Haiti, attained highest merit in fixed machine guns in the observation plane class of naval aviation, and also won the Gunnery Trophy in the observation and scouting plane class of naval aviation, this being the third consecutive year that this squadron has won this trophy. There were no fatal accidents at this station during the past fiscal year, an indication of high efficiency.

Recommendations

"The Major General Commandant recommends that the Marine Corps be permitted a strength of 17,000 for the ensuing year, and that Congress take same action, creating legislation which (Continued on Next Page)

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Marine Corps Report

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will relieve the serious condition of the promotion question among the commissioned officers. For example, about 35% of the majors and captains have been in those grades for 13 years, this being about half as fast as naval promotion for officers of the same length of service.

Personnel

"An average enlisted strength of 15,200 was maintained by the Marine Corps during the fiscal year. This was not sufficient to perform properly the duties required of the Corps."

"The Marine Corps has done its part in striving for the national recovery by practicing the most stringent economies in all expenditures and doing cheerfully more work with less men and less pay. Great credit is due all ranks for keeping high the Corps' esprit and efficiency during a trying year and my pride and thanks are extended to them."

Naval Aviation Increase Asked

Increase of the thousand plane program "to provide the Navy with airplanes essential for the National Defense," is recommended by Rear Adm. Ernest J. King, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department, in his report to the Secretary of the Navy for the fiscal year 1933.

Replacement of the airship Akron, construction of a small training dirigible and recommissioning of the Los Angeles in the interim is recommended. Procurement of additional aircraft tenders and auxiliary vessels in order that patrol squadrons may do more extended work with the Fleet is also asked by Admiral King.

Tables contained in the report reveal that at the close of the fiscal year there were 1163 pilots in the Navy on duty in connection with naval aviation activities, and 133 Marine pilots doing aviation duty. Of these numbers, 826 were naval aviators and 337 naval aviation pilots, while the Marine flyers were divided as follows: 103 officers and 30 enlisted men. There were 45 Navy student pilots and seven Marine Corps student pilots on June 30, 1933, it was recorded. Including both flyers and non-flyers, the total personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps on duty with aviation activities was 14,677. Six naval officers were on duty as observers, and two officers and 1,296 enlisted men and five officers and 155 men of the Marines of the Navy were under flight orders though non-flyers.

Attention was called to a shortage of 183 naval aviators which exists and it was remarked that this "serious situation" would become worse with the commissioning of new vessels.

Extracts from the report follow:

"The Ranger and seven new cruisers are nearing completion without increase in total allowed number of aircraft to provide planes for these ships. They must therefore be provided by curtailing other activities."

Lighter-Than-Aircraft

Replacement of the Akron was recommended by a Joint Congressional committee. Realizing that one of the fundamental lessons from the Akron disaster was the necessity for better trained and more experienced airship personnel, the Joint Committee recommended the construction of a similar airship for training, and that meanwhile the Los Angeles be restored to service. Recommendations consonant with these recommendations of the Joint Committee have been forwarded to the Navy Department. In addition, steps have been taken to improve the ability of airship operating personnel in aerological studies and the interpretation of weather data.

The steady progress made in perfecting airplane hook-on arrangements in the U.S.S. Akron and the U.S.S. Macon has been gratifying and is considered to be distinct forward step in developing the full military value of airships to the Navy.

Personnel and Training

"The net increase of pilots during the past fiscal year was 23 Naval Aviators of the Navy, and 2 Naval Aviators of

the Marine Corps. There was a net decrease of 18 aviation pilots of the Navy and 2 aviation pilots of the Marine Corps. The small increase in Naval Aviators of the Navy was due to (1) heavy attrition, and (2) the fact that no new students were ordered to Pensacola from August 1932 until June 1933. Lack of students was in turn caused by the requirement that newly commissioned Naval Academy graduates have at least two years general service sea duty before becoming eligible for specialized training.

"As of July 1, 1933, the Naval Aeronautic Organization was short 183 Naval Aviators, heavier-than-air, of the regular Navy. A study recently made indicates that this shortage will not be made up until about 1945 if Naval Academy graduates are commissioned only as necessary to maintain the total commissioned officer strength at present allowed. If the Aeronautic Organization is to expand as now seems probable, the situation in regard to Naval Aviators, heavier-than-air, will be even more serious. The whole matter has been brought to the attention of the Bureau of Navigation.

Financial operations of the Bureau of Aeronautics were on a greatly restricted scale in 1933. As a result, many projects involving procurement of aeronautical material and improvements or repairs at air stations, had to be postponed or abandoned altogether. Due to these various restrictive measures only \$23,829,387 was obligated from the total of \$25,245,420 appropriated for 1933 under "Aviation, Navy."

Reserve Aviation

General. — The aviation training of inactive personnel was carried on in a more satisfactory manner than in any previous year. However, the reduction in training funds in the latter part of the year was a serious blow to morale.

Personnel. — A reduced number of students were trained at Pensacola. An urgent need exists for more Naval aviators in the Reserve.

New Construction

"Since the initiation of the 1,000 plane program in 1926, fifteen cruisers, Numbers 24-38 inclusive, the aircraft Ranger, and the airship U.S.S. Macon have been added to the Navy. These ships carry a total of 212 airplanes for which no provisions have been made under "Increase of the Navy." This has forced the Navy to reduce activities authorized under the 1,000 plane program by 212 airplanes. This is a most serious situation. I consider it essential that early legislation be enacted to provide for an increase in the 1,000 plane program in order to provide the Navy with airplanes that are essential for the National Defense.

Experiments and Development

"Owing to the limited appropriations for the present fiscal year, which have been curtailed further by permitted obligation of funds, the general scope of development which has been adopted by the Bureau, is as follows:

(a) Experimental development — A conservative development which will insure a progressive year to year improvement in the performance of engines and airplanes and at the same time retain or improve standards of reliability, load and performance.

(b) High speed development — A more radical development of a few engines and airplanes for maximum performance, based upon less rigorous standards of reliability and, in some cases, reduced useful load, but with the object of eventual development up to service standards with a pronounced advance in performance.

Ship Installations

"The precision and extent of aircraft carrier operations have attained to a degree never before realized, by virtue of the highly developed facilities now available to promote the effective employment of airplanes from carrier flight decks. The present arresting gear equipment on the carriers has demonstrated its superiority under all conditions of service use. Further simplification with still greater reliability and improved action is anticipated from the development of carrier and airplane gear now underway, in which highly satisfac-

tory progress has been made.

"Airplanes designed in accordance with new Bureau of Aeronautics structural design procedures by passing severe flight tests aimed at simulation of the worst conditions likely to be met during service operations. These design procedures are being studied by the Army Air Corps with a view to Army-Navy standardization.

Army-Navy Standardization

"The past four years have been productive of unusual activity in standardization of specifications for aircraft basic materials, processes and numerous miscellaneous articles of equipment. Through cooperative effort with the Army Air Corps over fifty material and process specifications have been standardized. Acceptance tests of engines, type tests for engines, and spark plug specifications are notable among the power plant items standardized. Altimeters, clocks, tachometers, thermometers, and various types of instruments are now purchased under drawings and specifications common to both Services. Numerous electrical items and propeller parts have also been standardized. This work is proving of greater importance and value, not only to the Government but to the aircraft manufacturers and to the vendors of basic materials and equipment. Various other items are being considered for standardization at the present time.

Aerology

"The following work of an experimental or developmental nature was accomplished:

(a) Improvements in the design of several aerological instruments particularly in the development of more accurate and sensitive wind instruments for airship bases.

(b) Special wind direction and velocity instruments were developed for use on battleships and cruisers.

(c) Calibration of several types of wind velocity indicators and recorders was conducted in the wind tunnel of the Bureau of Standards.

(d) Tests of several kinds of portable anemometers in order to determine the type most suitable for naval aerological purposes.

(e) Tests of a hydrogen generator to determine the suitability of this equipment for use with expeditionary units, and on board ship.

(f) Design of special distant recording instruments for shipboard use.

Naval Building

"An urgent need is felt for proper aircraft tenders and auxiliary vessels in order that our Patrol Squadrons may do more extended work with the Fleet. Preliminary plans have been made for conversion of the collier Neptune to a seaplane tender. Although no conversion of this nature can result in as satisfactory a tender as one built for the purpose, this conversion, if accomplished, will provide a useful addition to the fleet.

"Development of the tactics of two-seat fighters will be continued during the coming year, new airplanes of this type having been made available and assigned to the fleet. "Constant effort is being made to improve the characteristics of Naval aircraft, particularly in regard to speed, range, and striking power. Improvement of performance is largely dependent upon improvements in power plants. Vigorous prosecution of an experimental development program for aircraft engines will be continued.

"Latest types of patrol aircraft have shown satisfactory improvement over earlier types as regards speed, range, and seaworthiness. Future plans involve the service tests of somewhat larger seaplanes of this type with a view to developing the habitability and 'sea-keeping' qualities as well as improving the characteristics of range and speed.

Summary of Recommendations

"Recommendations made in last year's annual report of the Chief of Bureau of Aeronautics are reiterated as follows:

(a) Authorization for new construction of vessels carrying aircraft should include provisions for the authorization and construction of their complements of aircraft.

(b) The civilian employees of this

Bureau should be increased, chiefly in the aeronautical engineering grades in order to permit the Bureau to keep abreast of aeronautical progress.

(c) Legislation should be obtained restoring to the War and Navy Departments the previously accorded right to interchange property.

(d) The breakwater off Colon, C. Z., should be extended to protect the waters of Coco Solo and thus provide sheltered landing and take-off areas.

(e) Necessary funds are recommended for the development of a Fleet patrol plane of long radius and suitably installed living facilities for the crew.

It is further recommended:

(f) That an airship be built to replace the Akron, that a small airship be constructed for training purposes, and that meanwhile the Los Angeles be restored to service.

(g) That legislation be enacted to provide an increase in the 1,000 Plane Program in order to provide the Navy with airplanes essential for the National Defense.

(h) That proper aircraft tenders be provided for the patrol squadrons."

Commended By Secretary

The Secretary of the Navy has sent letters of commendation to Leo Blottin, Coxswain, Leo Frank Covert, Coxswain, and Burt Henry Adams, Seaman 2nd Class, for their actions in fighting a fire when the pump booth of the gasoline storage system at the Fleet Air Base, Canal Zone, was struck by lightning on the night of Oct. 19, 1933, during a heavy storm. When the general alarm was sounded, they manned the fire extinguishers and without regard for their own personal safety opened the booth although the flames had filled the booth and the danger of serious injury from the ignition of the gas in the storage tank below must have been apparent. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of any other assistance.

The War Dept. General Staff

(Continued from Page 347)

with him." (Conduct of War Department in War with Spain, Vol. I, page 115.)

As a result of these investigations, studies of European systems, especially the German, as well as our own deficiencies in all of our wars, Mr. Root submitted to Congress recommendations for the formation of a General Staff for our Army. His efforts to secure this legislation took nearly four years.

Prior to the passage of the act creating the General Staff in 1903 Mr. Root, realizing the necessity of training officers for the duties thereof, expanded the Leavenworth School principle by developing the Army War College. In fact, he endeavored to utilize this school as the basis for his general staff conception.

Notwithstanding the soundness of Mr. Root's conception, a study of the organization and composition of our general staff from its inception to the World War shows that our administrative leanings and the influences of the bureau chiefs were still predominant. An analysis of Mr. Root's teachings makes evident his doctrine that the control of the Army under the President and Secretary of War should be placed in the hands of a line commander to be known as the Chief of Staff and that he should be surrounded with assistants trained in the higher arts of the profession, rounded out by general experience and training and having at heart national defense as a whole in preference to one special branch or department thereof.

The law creating the General Staff had provided that the Chief of Artillery should be an additional member of the General Staff, this at the expense of one of the general officers originally intended as assistants to the Chief of Staff. This apparently had been added as recognition of the importance of artillery in the Army as well as the importance of personal influence and, therefore, the newly created Artillery Bureau. This placed in the General Staff a bureau chief with dual functions and provided one of the rocks upon which the organization was later almost sunk.

(To be continued)

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interests will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments.—From Vol. I, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863."

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1933

"The knowledge of the higher branches of the art of war is only to be gained by experience, and by studying the history of the Wars and battles of great leaders."

MEMOIRS OF NAPOLEON.

IN THE TURMOIL OF THE SESSION of Congress which will begin next week, National Defense promises to escape controversial discussion. Of course, there will be attacks and criticisms of the President for building up the Army and the Navy from the Public Works Fund, but on the whole the survey we have made indicates that his action will receive general approval from Democrats and Republicans alike, and further the disposition will be shown to provide at least some of the things of which the Services stand in need.

Encouraging as this prospect is, it cannot be realized unless the friends of National Defense concentrate upon the proposals which are essential for morale. There ought to be no differences on the immediate restoration of the pay cut and the immediate elimination of the pay freeze. The President has not yet received the cost of living index for the past six months which is being finished by the Department of Labor, but he has indicated that his advance information justifies the prediction that he will reduce the amount of the cut. This is not enough. Conditions in the Services require the restoration of normal pay, particularly for officers in the lower grades and for enlisted men. Certainly the latter should not be kept in the humiliating and irritating position of receiving less than the CCC trainees, and, moreover, they should no longer be deprived of the reenlistment bonus. With respect to the officer personnel, the President is said to be sympathetically inclined toward the pay revision study which the Navy is making. When the results of this study are ready, Congress should take them in hand and enact a bill that will take into account the responsibilities with which the Commissioned personnel is burdened compared with similar responsibilities in civil life and the prospective rise in the cost of living, occasioned by the depreciation of the dollar and the curtailment of production. Also, promotion reform for the Army should be provided. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is stressing this matter of pay cut and pay freeze elimination, the establishment of proper pay schedules for the commissioned and enlisted ranks and promotion reform, because of its realization that by such means, as well as by increase in personnel and further allotments for materiel, the Services will be brought above the danger line, whereas they are now below it as General MacArthur and Admiral Standley solemnly warned in their able annual reports.

BACKED BY THE ADMINISTRATION, two resolutions are to be introduced in Congress by Representative Vinson, Chairman of the House Naval Committee, one declaring it to be the sense of Congress that the Navy should be brought up to full treaty strength by 1939, the other authorizing the President in his judgment to replace over-age vessels. There will be hearings by the House Naval Committee and Admiral Standley, ready with facts and figures, is planning to show a situation which will remove all hesitation to action. It is argued that measures of the kind proposed should be taken in order to place the United States in a position to deal on equal terms with other Nations at the Disarmament Conference to be called in 1935, and while there is some justification for this view, the fact is no one expects that the coming conference will produce results any more than those that will have preceded it. What is of concern and largely responsible for the desire of the President and of Naval and Congressional leaders is the international situation and the feverish construction plans of Japan, Great Britain and other governments.

Stalin is quoted by the Moscow Correspondent of the New York Times as preparing for warlike action by Japan, and the latter is spending with open hand in order to assure a Fleet even superior to the London Treaty. The European situation is fraught with danger to peace, and Great Britain, besides preparing radio operated bombing planes to control the Channel and the North Sea, is planning a powerful building program. In other words, unless the United States construct up to Treaty strength the comparative disparity which now exists will continue, and American territory and interests, inadequately protected, will be in danger of conquest. We hope Congress while providing for materiel will likewise authorize the increase in personnel which both the Navy and the Marine Corps require. Ships are valueless without trained complements, and the Marine Corps cannot discharge its ship and expeditionary duties unless enlarged. Taking the long view, Congress, when authorizing additional or replacement vessels, should at the same time provide the officers and crews. This would permit advanced training and at the same time assure the force necessary to provide the man power the Service needs.

THE INSIDIOUS AND SUBTERRANEAN way in which pacifism works is revealed by the exposure of its attempt to control the NRA code authority for the arms and munitions industry. The plan proposed was to have a State Department diplomat, preferably the disarmament representative, designated by the President to sit on the authority and devote himself to all questions of manufacture, export, import and control of munitions. Thus would be obtained that supervision of the industry which would be a step toward the realization of international supervision, which was among the things sought at Geneva. How far the advocates of the plan wanted the Government to go is indicated by their claim that the chemical industry should be included under the munitions code. In support of their demand they pointed to the fact that the President recommended that Congress authorize him to impose an embargo on the shipment of arms to warring countries, and that aside from the promotion of war which arms exports enabled, lawlessness would be prevented from obtaining machine guns and pistols. On the ground that the issue of wages and hours, which is the object of the code, would be confused by the political ideals of the projectors of the plan, General Johnson rejected it, and announced that as in the case of other code authorities that for munitions should be confined to members of the industry. The soundness of this decision cannot be questioned. Codes should not be opened for use by vocal lobbies in the interest of their hobbies.

Service Humor

The Award of Avarice

"Jimps is the tightest man I ever met. In fact, he once got a medal for being so tight."

"How come?"

"When he was in the Navy he loaned a guy five bucks. Two days later this fellow fell overboard and Jimps saved him from drowning."

"But that was really bravery!"

"Not with Jimps! He only wanted that guy to live long enough to pay that five bucks back!"

—Foreign Service, V.F.W.

His Status Quo

One of the instructors at the naval training station was giving the boots some sound advice on the benefits of physical training in the Navy.

"Ten years ago," he said, "I was a walking monument to careless living, a broken-down, disgraceful appearing specimen of humanity, an altogether worthless creature to myself and the community. What do you suppose has wrought this change in me?"

He paused for a moment to throw out his chest and to see the effect of his words. Then a boot in the front rank was heard from.

"What change?" he demanded.

—USS Texas Steer.

Free-For-All

Football Lunatic—"Fight, fight, fight!" Inebriate in the stands (suddenly excited)—"Where!"

—USS California Cub.

Up Nose

Salesman—"And what kind of a motor-horn would you like, sir? Do you care for a good, loud blast?"

Haughty Customer—"No; I want something that just sneers."

—USS Tennessee Tar.

He Did

Judge—"Well, here you are again, Rastus."

Rastus—"Yassuh, boss, I'se back afore you again, but dis time Ah got a cause."

Judge—"Well, what is it, Rastus?"

Rastus—"Judge, what would you do if someone steal your gal?"

Judge—"I'd cut her company."

Rastus—"Dat's jes' what Ah did—and Ah cut him deep."

—Wednesday Nite Life.

General Knowledge

First Sgt. (very angry)—"Did you tell Bill I was three-parts crazy?"

Pvt.—"No, I thought he knowed."

—Contributed.

Deception

A colored boy was strolling through a cemetery reading the inscriptions on the tombstones. He came to one which read: "Not dead, but sleeping."

Scratching his head, the Negro remarked: "He sure ain't foolin' nobody but himself."

—USS Saratoga Plain Talk.

Start the new year right. Send your jokes to the Journal Humor Editor and help the services keep merry.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

W. M. G.—Travel allowance is payable over the same route over which the man would be furnished transportation "in kind"—that is, if he actually made the journey. Where sea travel would have been involved, as in this case, the man gets nothing for the sea travel but is entitled to travel pay from New York, where the transport would have docked, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; or rather from Jefferson Barracks to New York, on the constructive journey back to Manila.

P. L. F.—There are at the present time, approximately 40 warrant officers (whose severance from the active list will create vacancies) in excess of the 600 limit fixed in law. It is expected that appointments will be resumed sometime in 1934.

J. G. R.—The so-called Economy Act of 1933 prohibits automatic increases of pay during the fiscal year 1934 to officers and enlisted men. A ruling of the Comptroller General, however, in which it is held that enlisted men promoted to a higher rating are appointed in the higher rating, limits the effect of the pay "freeze" to longevity increases, in their case.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

Maj. Gen. Commandant John A. Le Jeune, USMC, in his annual report declares that the great need of the hour in the Marine Corps is a change in the present system of promotion for commissioned officers.

20 Years Ago

New chorus is suggested for Caribbean song: "Bless, bless, bless, the Filipinos have been a-filling honeycombs! They have quite forgot the Krag, hear 'em cheer the starry flag; and we may as well be packing for our homes!"

30 Years Ago

Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson USN, will leave the Navy Department next week for San Francisco to assume command of the protected cruiser Tacoma.

50 Years Ago

The final report of the Navy Yard Board, upon which may determine the future of naval shore establishment development, was submitted to the Secretary of the Navy this week.

70 Years Ago

One of the most interesting sights in Washington is the Army Medical Museum, on H street, near New Jersey Avenue. The museum was organized by Surgeon General Hammond, and contains the largest and best collection in the world.

War Department
Organized Reserves

ARMY ORDERS

GENERAL OFFICERS

The appointment of Ch. Alva J. Brasted, USA, as Chief of Chaplains, with rank of colonel for period of four years beginning December 23, is announced. (Dec. 23).

Maj. Gen. Claude E. Brigham, C. of CWS, and Brig. Gen. Albert E. Truby, Asst. to the AG, are detailed as members of board of officers to meet at Washington, D. C., to determine the cause of classification of officers placed in class B under prov. of sect. 24b, act of Congress approved June 4, 1920, vice Brig. Gen. Henry C. Whitehead, Asst. to QMG, and Col. Weston P. Chamberlain, MC, relieved. (Dec. 26).

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. JAMES F. MCKINLEY, the AG Maj. Wm. A. Beach, from duty in AGO, Wash., D. C., Feb. 28, to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty with recruiting publicity bureau, also report 2nd C. A. for duty with AGD. (Dec. 22).

Col. Milton A. Elliott, Jr., having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Dec. 31, announced. (Dec. 28).

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOHN L. DeWITT, the QMG Col. Robert Sterrett, from Ft. Hayes, Ohio, Jan. 1, to Chicago, Ill., as commandant, QMC Subsistence School. (Dec. 22).

Capt. Robert E. Shannon, now on duty at Wash., D. C., detailed with OR, 3d C. A., in addition to other duties, Jan. 1. (Dec. 28).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. R. U. PATTERSON, the SG Medical Corps

Maj. Clarence M. Reddig, now on leave of absence in Wash., D. C., from assignment in Panama Canal Dept., assigned Ft. Humphreys, Va. (Dec. 22).

Maj. Wm. O. Wetmore, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Dec. 31, announced. (Dec. 22).

Maj. Francis H. Poole, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Dec. 31, announced. (Dec. 26).

Capt. Frederick S. Craig, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Dec. 31, announced. (Dec. 27).

Dental Corps

Maj. Chester Denham, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Dec. 31, announced. (Dec. 22).

Army Nurse Corps

1st Lt. Bebbie S. Bell, chief nurse, having been found by retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, her retirement, Dec. 31, announced. (Dec. 27).

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, C. of F

1st Lt. Joseph Harris, from Governors Island, N. Y., to Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y. (Dec. 22).

Capt. Hugh Whitt, from Ft. Monroe, Va., Jan. 3, to Ft. McPherson, Ga. (Dec. 26).

Capt. Ben. B. Boon, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Dec. 31, announced. (Dec. 27).

Capt. John M. Connor, from duty as property auditor, Ft. Monroe, Va., to duty as finance officer, same station. (Dec. 28).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD M. MARKHAM, C. of E

1st Lt. Ewart G. Plaik, from instructor, Engrs. N. Mex. NG, Las Cruces, N. Mex., assigned as assistant to district engr., Ft. Peck, Mont., station at Glasgow, Mont. (Dec. 22).

1st Lt. James F. Phillips, from duty in connection with aerial mapping at Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, assigned as asst. to district engr., 2d N. Y. and Puerto Rico District, Puerto Rico. (Dec. 22).

1st Lt. Gerald J. Sullivan, now sick at Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., from Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., to Ft. Humphreys, Va. (Dec. 26).

1st Lt. Louis J. Claterbos, detailed additional duty OR, 7th C. A., Kansas City, Mo. (Dec. 27).

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Dept.
Marine Corps

Capt. Theodore Wyman, Jr., on duty at Kansas City, Mo., relieved additional detail with OR, 7th C. A. (Dec. 27).

1st Lt. Benjamin B. Talley, from Ft. Schuyler, N. Y., Feb. 1, to Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio. (Dec. 27).

1st Lt. James F. Phillips, from OR, 5th C. A. (Dec. 27).

Capt. Richard L. Smith, in addition to other duties, detailed duty with OR, 6th C. A., Chicago. (Dec. 28).

Capt. Robert D. Ingalls, from Ft. DuPont, Del., to Panama Canal. (Dec. 28).

1st Lt. Morris M. Bauer, from Ft. Humphreys, Va., to Philippine Dept. (Dec. 28).

Capt. Alexander M. Nelson, from Huntington, W. Va., to Cincinnati, Ohio, as Division Engr., Ohio River Division. (Dec. 28).

1st Lt. Clifton T. Hunt, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to Huntington, W. Va., as asst. to District Engr. (Dec. 28).

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. GUY V. HENRY, C. of Cav.

1st Lt. Bernard W. Justice, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Dec. 31, announced. (Dec. 26).

Capt. William A. Haverfield, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Dec. 31, announced. (Dec. 26).

Capt. William Kenahan, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Dec. 31, announced. (Dec. 27).

1st Lt. Alexander M. Miller, III, now at Ft. Riley, Kans., from 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Clark, Tex., assigned 2nd Cav., Ft. Riley, Kans. (Dec. 28).

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. HARRY G. BISHOP, C. of FA.

The following second lieutenants of FA, from detail in AC, from Randolph Fld., Tex., assigned Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.: Avery J. Cooper, Jr., and Franklin G. Smith. (Dec. 22).

1st Lt. Esher C. Burkart, from Ft. Sill, Okla., detailed Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. (Dec. 26).

Capt. John S. Mallory, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., detailed at Univ. of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. (Dec. 28).

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GULICK, C. of CAC

Capt. Kenneth Rowntree, from Ft. Worden, Wash., to Hawaiian Dept. (Dec. 29).

The following from station indicated, to Philippine Dept.: Capt. Thomas R. Bartlett, Ft. MacArthur, Calif., Capt. Wm. R. Maris, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif. (Dec. 28).

The following from station indicated to Philippine Dept.: Capt. Louis J. Bowler, Ft. Monroe, Va.; Capt. Henry H. Silver, Ft. Hancock, N. J.; 1st Lt. Russell E. Bates, Ft. Totten, N. Y.; 2nd Lt. Philip V. Doyle, Ft. Hancock, N. J.; 2nd Lt. Roy K. Kauffman, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 2nd Lt. Irving D. Roth, Ft. Hancock, N. J. (Dec. 28).

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD CROFT, C. of Inf.

Maj. Edward G. McCormick, detailed NG Bureau, Jan. 15; from detail instructor, Pa. NG, Washington, Pa., proceed to Wash., D. C., report for duty in National Guard Bureau. (Dec. 22).

Capt. Joseph H. Comstock, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Dec. 31, announced. (Dec. 22).

Capt. Wm. H. Williams, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Dec. 31, announced. (Dec. 22).

Maj. George R. F. Cornish, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Dec. 31, announced. (Dec. 22).

Capt. Clyde Kelly, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Dec. 31, announced. (Dec. 22).

Capt. James F. Phillips, from duty in connection with aerial mapping at Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, assigned as asst. to district engr., 2d N. Y. and Puerto Rico District, Puerto Rico. (Dec. 22).

1st Lt. Gerald J. Sullivan, now sick at Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., from Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., to Ft. Humphreys, Va. (Dec. 26).

1st Lt. Louis J. Claterbos, detailed additional duty OR, 7th C. A., Kansas City, Mo. (Dec. 27).

1st Lt. Harold J. Keeley, from Pres. of S. I.

F., Calif., sail March 30, for Hawaiian Dept. (Dec. 27).

Maj. Fred L. Walker, from Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., to Army War College, Wash., D. C., as instructor. (Dec. 27).

Capt. Leonard H. Sims, from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to Jefferson Bks., Mo. (Dec. 28).

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. B. D. FOULOIS, C. of AC

1st Lt. Cornelius W. Cousland, from Bolling Fld., D. C., to Governors Island, N. Y., until time to sail about May 10 for Panama. (Dec. 28).

The following from station indicated, to Philippine Dept.: Capt. Harold R. Wells, Wright Fld., Ohio; 2nd Lt. Lilburn D. Fator, Chanute Fld., Ill. (Dec. 28).

1st Lt. Clinton W. Davies, from AC Primary Flying School, Randolph Fld., Tex., to Philippine Dept. (Dec. 28).

The following assigned as indicated on completion tour foreign service in Philippines: Capt. Edmund P. Gaines, Rockwell Air Depot, Rockwell Fld., Calif.; Capt. Leeland H. Hewitt, Maxwell Fld., Ala.; 2nd Lt. Thomas J. DuBose, AC Training Center, Randolph Fld., Tex. (Dec. 28).

1st Lt. Ray H. Clark, from Rockwell Fld., Calif., to Hawaiian Dept. (Dec. 28).

2nd Lt. Sidney A. Osthus, assigned AC Training Center, Randolph Fld., Tex., on completion tour foreign service in Hawaii. (Dec. 28).

The following assigned as indicated on completion tour foreign service in Panama: 1st Lt. Linus D. Frederick, to Crissy Fld., Pres. of S. F., Calif. 1st Lt. Joel G. O'Neal, AC Training Center, Randolph Fld., Tex.; 2nd Lt. Walter E. Todd, Selfridge Fld., Mt. Clemens, Mich. (Dec. 28).

The following from stations indicated, to Panama Canal Dept.: Capt. Warner B. Gates, San Antonio Air Depot, Duncan Fld., Tex.; 1st Lt. Ward J. Davies, Randolph Fld., Tex.; 1st Lt. Frank H. Robinson, AC (Please turn to Page 361)

NAVY ORDERS

Dec. 21, 1933

Comdr. Frank D. Manock, det. USS Bigel about Dec. 2; to USS Houston as exec. officer.

Lt. Comdr. Elroy L. Vanderkloot, det. Nav. Mine Depot, Yorktown, Va., in Jan.; to e.l.o. USS Minneapolis and on bd. as 1st lt. and damage control off. when comm.

Lt. James E. Hamilton, det. Bu. Engr., Navy Dept., in Jan.; to c.e.o. USS Minneapolis and on bd. when commissioned.

Lt. John T. McDermott, det. command USS Sagamore; to USS Nokomis.

Lt. Desmond J. Sinnott, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. (jg) John Eldridge, Jr., det. Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va., in Jan.; to USS Mississippi.

Lt. (jg) Arthur E. Loeser, granted sick leave one month; wait orders at Mare Island.

Lt. (jg) Eugene L. Logibohl, det. USS Melville about Jan. 22; to e.f.o. USS San Francisco and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) John G. McClaughry, det. USS Vega about Feb. 4; to e.f.o. USS San Francisco and on board when commissioned.

Capt. Henry L. Dollard (MC), det. as Med. Off. in Com. of Nav. Hosp., Charleston, S. C., about Dec. 22; to Bu. M. & S., Navy Dept.

Lt. Asa G. Churchill (MC), det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.; to resignation accepted effective February 28.

Capt. Frank G. Kingman, to duty Asiatic Fleet.

Ch. Mach. Franklin P. Early, det. USS Robin; to USS Louisville.

Ch. Mach. Harry N. Glickson, det. USS Louisville; to USS Robin.

Mach. Walter E. Burke, det. 9th Nav. Dist., in Jan.; to e.f.o. USS New Orleans and on bd. when commissioned.

Ch. Corp. William E. Redfern, det. USS Detroit; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Dec. 22, 1933

R. Adm. Harry H. Christy, det. Genl. Board, Navy Dept. in Dec.; to duty as Pres. Nav. Exam. Bd. and Nav. Ret. Board, Navy Dept.

Lt. (jg) Harry J. Hardwick, det. Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md., about Dec. 26; to USS Wyoming.

Lt. (jg) Albert R. Heckey, ora. issued by C. in C. Asiatic modified. To USS Nevada. Ens. Benjamin B. Cheatham, det. USS Arizona in Jan.; to e.f.o. USS San Francisco and on bd. when commissioned.

Ens. Robert E. Garrels, det. USS Cincinnati in Jan.; to e.f.o. USS San Francisco and on board when commissioned.

Ens. Thomas P. O'Connell, det. USS

Omaha in Jan.; to e.f.o. USS San Francisco and on board when commissioned.

Capt. Edward U. Reed (MC), det. as Med. Off. in Com. of Nav. Disp., San Pedro, Calif., about Jan. 20; to duty as Med. Off. in Com. of Nav. Hosp., Charleston, S. C., and addl. duty Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.

R. Adm. Archibald L. Parsons (CEC), det. as Chief of Bu. Y. & D., Navy Dept., on Dec. 22; to duty Bu. Y. & D.

Ch. Mach. Virgil D. Duke, det. USS Kingfisher, to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Otis R. Adams, det. USS Lexington about Jan. 1; to Nav. Radio Sta., Pearl Harbor.

Dec. 26, 1933

Lt. (jg) Kenneth C. Hurd, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.; to instr. Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif.

Ens. Carl A. Lisberg, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in Dec.; to e. f. o. USS San Francisco and on bd. when comm.

Ch. Bosn. Andrew N. Anderson, det. USS Cincinnati to continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island.

Ch. Bosn. William Joseph Smith, det. Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., in Jan.; to e. f. o. USS Tuscaloosa and on bd. when comm.

Dec. 27, 1933

Ens. George W. Bailey, ora. Dec. 13 re-voided. Continue duty USS New York.

Lt. Comdr. William T. Hopkins (SC), det. 9th Nav. Dist., as disbursing officer, about Feb. 15; continue duty as aide for supply and supply and accts. officer, 9th Nav. Dist.

Gunner William A. Shields, det. Rec. Sta., Puget Sound, Wash.; to e. f. o. USS Astoria and on bd. when comm.

MARINE CORPS

Dec. 28, 1933

Capt. John T. Seldon, det. MB, Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., to MB, NPF, Indian Head, Md., to report not later than Jan. 8.

1st Lt. Ward E. Dickey, on Jan. 15 det. MD, USS Idaho, to NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

1st Lt. Henry R. Paige, det. MB, Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., to MD, USS Idaho, to report on Jan. 15.

2nd Lt. Alva B. Lasswell, det. MB, Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash., to NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to report not later than Jan. 29.

Col. Louis M. Gulick, died at Peiping, China on Dec. 23.

Capt. Frank S. Flack, on reporting of his relief detached MB, NS, Guam to Dept. of the Pacific via first available Government conveyance.

2nd Lt. Michael M. Mahoney, on Jan. 2, det. MB, Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C., to MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

Mar. Gr. Kennard F. Bubler, on or about Jan. 22 det. MB, Quantico, Va., to NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to report not later than Jan. 29.

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

List of Eligible Colonels.—The Board of Officers appointed to select colonels to be placed on the eligible list for promotion to be brigadier generals has submitted its report. The number of officers placed on the eligible list by that board is much lower this year than has been customary in the past. General MacArthur, Chief of Staff, has announced that any colonel who desires to learn whether or not his name is on the list may obtain that information confidentially by writing to The Adjutant General of the Army.

The members of the board are appointed in confidential War Department special orders. The board meets in conformity with the National Defense Act which provides that "brigadier generals of the line shall be appointed from officers of the grade of colonel of the line whose names are borne on an eligible list prepared annually by a board of not less than five general officers of the line, not below the grade of major general."

Navy Retirements and Promotions.—Seventeen officers of the Navy will be placed on the retired list Jan. 1, 1934. Capt. Herbert Louis Rice, Math, on duty at the Naval Academy, who reached the age of 64 years, Dec. 18, retires on the first of January. The retirement of Captain Rice leaves but one officer of the old Corps of the Professors of Mathematics on the active list of the Navy, Capt. Theodore Woolsey Johnson, also on duty at the Naval Academy.

Comdr. Wilfred H. Clarke transfers to the retired list Jan. 1, on his own application after 30 years' service. Three line lieutenant commanders retire, Lt. Comdr. Martin Dickinson, on his own application after 30 years' service; Lt. Comdr. Herbert S. Jones, physical disability, and Lt. Comdr. Justin M. Miller, physical disability. Lt. Norman M. McDonald retires on his own request under the Act of Feb. 28, 1931, while Lt. Raymond S. Kaiser and Lt. Gyle D. Conrad retire because of physical disability.

As a result of the above, Lt. Comdr. Henry M. Briggs will be promoted to commander, Lt. Henry Luther Pitts, Lt. Charles Francis Waters, Lt. Edward Joseph Lysaught, and Lt. Percy Austin Decker will be promoted to lieutenant commander, and Lt. (jg) John B. Rooney, Lt. (jg) Frederick J. Bell, Lt. (jg) Frank H. Ball, Lt. (jg) William A. Evans, Jr., Lt. (jg) Gerald B. Ogle, Lt. (jg) George MacL. Brydon, Jr., and Lt. (jg) Frank R. Davis, will be promoted to lieutenant.

Lt. Comdr. Arthur P. M. Shook, SC, Lt. Comdr. Clarence A. Miley, SC, and Lt. Comdr. Albert R. Schofield, SC, retire Jan. 1, the first two upon their own request after 30 years' service and the latter because of physical disability. Lt. Stamford G. Chapman, SC, retires on his own request after 30 years' service and Lt. Karl F. Codding, SC, goes on the retired list because of physical disability.

Chief Machinist John W. Merget retires on 30 years' service and is promoted to the rank of lieutenant on the retired list under the War Time Rank Act. Chief Machinist Wade Lash retires because of physical disability, with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade. Chief Machinist Mark A. Savelle also retires because of physical disability, with the rank of ensign. Chief Pharmacist Edmond D. Harrison retires because of physical disability.

The resignations of Lt. (jg) Martin H. Benson, MC, and Lt. (jg) James E. Fulghum, MC, have been accepted, effective in January.

War Department Advertisements for Motors.—The War Department this week advertised for bids on 617 motorcycles with side cars and 18 motorcycles without side cars. All bids must be submitted to The Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C., within 15 days. This is the first Quartermaster purchase to be made under the \$10,000,000 motorization allotment from the Public Works.

The Quartermaster General also sent invitations out on Dec. 27 for bids on 194, ton and $\frac{1}{2}$ trucks, 4-wheel drive, light (heavy chassis). These bids are to be opened Jan. 11.

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Sale of Army Supplies and Services.—Pending the printing of changes in AR 30-2290 (Quartermaster Corps—Sale of Supplies and Services), the War Department has announced that paragraphs 5, 6, and 8 are changed, and paragraph 8½ added as follows:

"5. Sale of supplies.—Such articles of clothing, equipment, and other authorized quartermaster supplies, except the regulation issue of china, glassware, and silverware, as are available may be sold in reasonable quantities to those entitled to purchase the same. Issue clothing will not be sold to enlisted men of the Army. See AR 615-40.

"6. Cash and charge sales of supplies.—a. To whom made.—Cash and charge sales, as defined in paragraph 2, are authorized to be made to—

"(1) All personnel listed in that paragraph, except enlisted men of the Navy and Reserve Officers' Training Corps personnel attending Reserve Officers' Training Corps camps (AR 145-30).

"(2) Officers of the National Guard and National Guard Reserve, when not in Federal service and members of the Officers' Reserve Corps when not on active duty may purchase such necessary articles of uniform clothing, accoutrements, and equipment in such quantities as would be immediately required when called into Federal service or to active duty, respectively.

"(3) Military schools at which an officer of the Army has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics. See AR 145-20.

"b. Sales to Citizens' Military Training Camp candidates.—These sales will be at the cost price plus 10 per cent. See AR 350-2200.

"8. Sale of services.—Heat (including fuel), light, and water, when available, may be sold at current prices plus the customary overhead, upon the written authority of the commanding officer, to those entitled to purchase the same.

"8½. Cash and charges sales of services.—a. To whom made.—Cash and charge sales, as defined in paragraph 2, are authorized to be made to—

"(1) All personnel listed in that paragraph, except Reserve Officers' Training Corps personnel attending Reserve Officers' Training Corps camps.

"(2) Tailor and barber shops operated by military units, tailor and barber shops and commercial enterprises connected with a post exchange, and any person or organization operating under a revocable license.

"b. Sales to officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men will be made while they are in a status which carries with it a right to a rental allowance or money allowance for quarters, and to enlisted men below the third grade while occupying public quarters. Sales to those listed in paragraph 2a (2) (g) will be restricted to those residing at or near a post.

"c. Sales to contract surgeons will be made only when they are not occupying public quarters."

Former Assistant Chief of Ordnance to Retire.—Orders issued by the War Department this week direct Col. John W. Joyes, Commandant of the Springfield, Massachusetts Armory, to proceed to his home on Dec. 31, 1933, to await retirement, for age which will become effective on April 30, 1934.

Colonel Joyes was born in Waterloo, New York, and graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1894. During the World War Colonel Joyes organized and was in charge of the Nitrate Division of the Ordnance Department. He supervised construction on No. 1 Plant at Sheffield, Alabama; No. 2 Plant at Muscle Shoals; No. 3 Plant at Toledo, Ohio, and No. 4 at Cincinnati, Ohio.

From April 20, 1923, to April 21, 1927, he was detailed as Assistant Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of Brigadier General. Upon the expiration of that tour he reverted to his permanent rank of Colonel; graduated from the Army Industrial College in 1928; from the Army War College in 1929, since which date he has been in command of the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts. Colonel Joyes makes his home in Oakland, California.

The Gasoline Driven Machine Gun Tried in U. S.—Interest and recollections have been aroused through press dispatches reporting that the Japanese have perfected a new gasoline-driven machine gun—"the deadliest and most formidable modern field weapon." The news reports relate that the gun was invented by a Japanese, Joshiitaro Shimizu, and that it has been successfully demonstrated before General Hishigari and Lieutenant General Janagawa.

The gun is described as being silent in operation, using no gun powder and firing 10 times more bullets per minute than any heretofore discovered type. One dispatch says of the device:

"It is said the machine gun, instead of having a barrel through which an exploded bullet propels itself, consists of a revolving disc, driven by a gasoline motor. "The disc spins at a tremendous speed, and a mechanical device releases bullets which are guided mechanically in a straight line, with slight trajectory, by the disc's centrifugal force.

"It is asserted the new gun will fire 9,075 bullets a minute, and that each slug has an initial speed and power of penetration four times as great as the bullet of the ordinary machine gun in use today.

"The weight of the entire apparatus is only 80 pounds. It can be easily transported. It is understood trials are now going on to determine if the machine gun can be mounted on an airplane."

There is quite a group of officers who remember that such a device was tried out by the United States Army during the World War but was not adopted. For a time after the War development continued and the civilian inventor demonstrated it to Army Ordnance officials at Aberdeen Proving Ground in 1920. From the press description it seems to be the same gun, operating by means of a disc traveling at terrific speed which propelled the projectiles through a short muzzle by centrifugal force. The projectile, small ball bearings, are fed to the disk from a sort of hopper set above it.

The gun as demonstrated at that time was mounted on a truck and derived its driving power from the truck's engine. From this it would appear the weight of 80 pounds given the Japanese gun must not include the engine. The difficulty with the gun the Americans tried was it did not have enough range nor penetrating power.

The Aberdeen demonstration of the gun was given in the course of a meeting of the Army Ordnance Association. In recording the event, Army Ordnance said, "The last word in speed was spoken by the centrifugal gun, used by no country in the World War and still in the experimental stage, yet already firing 1,200 bullets a minute. Bullets in not quite the word. A leaden bullet would have been reduced to paint in that drum, revolving 10,000 times a minute, and they used tempered steel ball bearings instead.

"The centrifugal gun is the sling which David swung round his head when he toppled over Goliath, but reduced to cylinder form and operated like a hydraulic turbine with a motor attached. It dispenses with explosives—good-bye to gunpowder! In a minute it made a big target look like a sieve. It is intended for tanks, for landing parties, for front line trenches. Its present range will need to be extended."

Examinations for Ensigns—In answer to numerous inquiries as to the examination for permanent ensigns to be conducted Jan. 29, 1934, the following information is published by the Bureau of Navigation for the information of those concerned:

(a) There will be very little call for general discussion in the answers required.

(b) An ample margin of time has been allowed for the examination in all subjects. The time limit is set as a maximum rather than a minimum, and all the time necessary is allowed. On two of the days, there will be an examination in two subjects, and the time of beginning the second subject is mandatory.

(c) Questions in Engineering and Electricity will, in general, be both practical and theoretical and will, in a general way, follow the questions in these subjects, which have been published in the Bureau of Engineering Bulletin No. 66, and following bulletins.

(d) The time used (within the maximum allowed time) will not be considered in marking practical Navigation papers.

(e) All standard publications will be allowed. The Air Almanac will be allowed in place of the Nautical Almanac.

(f) The electrical examination will include Radio.

Dress for White House Occasions—With the social season at its height in Washington the Adjutant General of the Army has issued a circular letter on the subject. The letter, which is sent to the chiefs of Arms, Services and Bureaus, and the Commandant of the Army War College, is as follows:

"1. When invited by President and Mrs. Roosevelt to dinner or to a musical or an informal reception, either the uniform prescribed by AR 600-40 Par. 8 b (2) or evening civilian full dress with miniature decorations and medals is prescribed, unless it has been previously indicated by the senior military aide of the President that another uniform is desired.

"2. When invited to the White House by Mrs. Roosevelt to an afternoon or evening function, either the uniform as prescribed by AR 600-40, Par. 8 b (2) or appropriate civilian clothes may be worn. Where civilian dress is worn to an evening function, full dress with miniature decorations and medals is prescribed; where worn to an afternoon function, a morning or similar coat or appropriate dark suit is prescribed.

"3. Special evening dress is authorized as a substitute for the evening civilian full dress prescribed in paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

"4. It is desired that each individual officer on duty in Washington, under your jurisdiction, be furnished with a copy of this letter."

The uniform prescribed in AR 600-40 mentioned above consists of service cap, service coat, service breeches, russet leather boots (or shoes and leggings, russet leather), plain white shirt with white cuffs with turn down collar and plain black cravat, tied four-in-hand; collar, white, for standing collar coat to show $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above collar of coat; cuffs, white; decorations, service medals and badges, war chevrons optional; officer's belt with saber and saber knot; spurs with straps or straps and chains with boots, officer's dress gloves, leather.

Enlisted Promotions for Corps of Engineers—The Adjutant General has issued instructions authorizing the resumption of promotions and new appointments in grades and specialists ratings, Corps of Engineers.

Promotions and new appointments authorized above will be so administered that at no time will the pay of grades and ratings, Corps of Engineers, exceed the pay of the authorized allotment thereto.

Marine Corps Promotions—As a result of the death of Col. Louis M. Gulick on Dec. 23 and the retirements of Brig. Gen. Dion Williams, Capt. Hans O. Martin and 1st Lt. Clifton L. Marshall on Jan. 1, fourteen officers of the Marine Corps receive promotion. Lt. Col. Walter N. Hill was promoted to Colonel; Maj. Edward A. Ostermann to Lt. Colonel; Capt. Walter T. H. Galliford to Major; 1st Lt. George Esau to Captain and 2nd Lt. Alan Shapley to First Lieutenant on Dec. 24. The retirements will result in the following promotions as of Jan. 1, 1934: Col. Louis McC. Little to Brigadier General; Lt. Col. Russell B. Putnam, Asst. PM to Colonel, Asst. PM; Maj. Julian P. Willcox to Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. Fred G. Patchen to Major; 1st Lt. Edwin J. Farrell to Captain; 1st Lt. Augustus H. Fricke to Captain; 2nd Lt. Jefferson G. Dreysspring to 1st Lt.; 2nd Lt. David F. O'Neill to 1st Lt.; 2nd Lt. John C. Munn to 1st Lt.

Capt. C. O. Henry will command the Marine Detachment on the new aircraft Ranger when commissioned, it was announced this week. Capt. H. E. Enyart, now at the Washington Barracks, will take over Captain Henry's duties in the personnel section at Headquarters. It was also announced that Capt. O. P. Smith, now on the staff of the Marine Corps Schools at Quantico, will attend the Ecole d'Guerre Superieur in Paris next year.

Army-Navy Game Scheduled

Navy will meet Army in football at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Dec. 1 next year, an announcement from the Naval Academy this week declares. The Navy football schedule for next year, as officially announced, includes nine games, four of them in Annapolis.

Princeton and Mercer will not be met next season, being replaced by the University of Maryland and Washington and Lee. This should give Navy another breathing spell, although there are no real soft spots in the schedule. Some criticism had been voiced over the "murderous" schedule played during the past season.

It is stated that a date could not be arranged for the Princeton game in 1934, but that it is expected that the series will be resumed year after next. A feature of the schedule which will meet favor with the officers on duty at the Navy Department is the game with the University of Virginia in Griffith Stadium, Washington, D. C., on Oct. 6.

It is noticed that the week before the Army game no contest has been scheduled, giving the team two full weeks of rest for this all-important climax of the season. On the other hand, the West Pointers will meet Notre Dame Nov. 24.

The schedule:
Sept. 29, William and Mary College

at Annapolis.

Oct. 6, University of Virginia (at Washington, D. C.); Oct. 13, University of Maryland (at Annapolis); Oct. 20, Columbia University (at New York City); Oct. 27, University of Pennsylvania (at Philadelphia).

Nov. 3, Washington and Lee University (at Annapolis); Nov. 10, Notre Dame University (at Cleveland, Ohio); Nov. 17, University of Pittsburgh (at Annapolis).

Dec. 1, U. S. Military Academy (at Philadelphia).

Naval Reserve Inspection

The Naval Reserve Inspection Board will conduct an inspection of the Naval Reserve unit in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 4, 1934. Members making this inspection will be Capt. C. T. Osburn, USN, President of the Board, Lt. Comdr. O. O. Kessing, USN, and Lt. S. S. Bunting, USN, from the Navy Department.

Lt. Comdr. A. M. Norris, USNR, is in command of the 1st Battalion, Baltimore, and the following officers command the divisions of the battalion: 1st Lt. C. G. McKinney, USNR; 2nd, Lt. Comdr. J. S. Fulton, USNR; 3rd Lt. E. H. Cole, USNR.

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"America's Cross of Despair"

BY VIOLA RANSOM WOOD

National Publicity Director, United Indian War Veterans

While the World War produced its Gold Star Mothers, it has rested with the Economy Act to cause thousands of America's aging and aged pensioners to be crucified on the Black Cross of Penury and Despair. Only those who deal directly with individual pensioned veterans and their dependents, perhaps, fully understand the extent of the suffering caused by that Act.

Following the publication of the letter by our National Adjutant General, Col. Albert Fensch, of Los Angeles, California, in various veteran publications throughout the country, offering to assist in securing Indian War pensions for a certain class of Spanish War veterans, his office has been receiving—to quote one of his recent reports—"from five to twenty letters daily from Spanish War vets and widows, asking to be transferred to the Indian War class of pensioners, since their pensions have been either reduced or cut off altogether."

"Some of these," he writes, "are heart-rending. A few of them only will be able to establish Indian War service. A number have come to my house to file their claims, and some of these are bitterly disappointed when I ask for their papers showing Indian War service, and they haven't any."

Among those "five and twenty" daily letters are records such as these to which it is hard to believe any Veterans' Bureau could turn a deaf ear:

Mrs. V. M., Los Angeles, California:—
"I am a widow of an Indian War veteran. Later, he was in the Spanish American War. I drew a pension for about eighteen months, of \$30 per month, and I was getting along fine. Now, I am hungry. I don't get a penny, and the county has given me groceries only twice in six weeks. My rent is due; no milk, or gas, or lights. I am in a good comfortable place, with good neighbors, if only I had my pension back. I am sixty-eight—not very old, only from a fall my ankle, arm and wrist were all broken, and then I had a stroke and my left side was all paralyzed. So, please write me at once, or I shall lose my mind."

Mrs. H. C., Batavia, New York:—This appeal was made in her behalf: "This is a widow of an Indian War Veteran, with an honorable discharge, and who was receiving a pension at the time of his death, ten years ago. Last Spring, we applied through our Congressman, for an increase. His reply, from the department was that we must furnish affidavits from persons who served with her husband, which is impossible to do, as there are none left in this part of the country.

(Continued on Next Page)

OBITUARIES

Mrs. Mildred Johns, wife of Maj. Dwight F. Johns, CE, USA, died at St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 17, after a three weeks' illness of pneumonia. Services were held at Fort Snelling Chapel, Dec. 18, and at the Court Street Methodist Church, Rockford, Ill., Dec. 19. Interment took place at Rockford. She is survived by two children, Dwight, Jr., 12, and Elizabeth Anne, 8.

Jane Lewis, ten-year-old daughter of Lt. and Mrs. Walden S. Lewis of the First Infantry at Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyo., was killed Dec. 16 by a fall from a horse. She is survived by her parents and two sisters, Helen, 8, and Barbara, 2.

Funeral services were held Dec. 18 with Chaplain John T. Axton, Jr., officiating. The pallbearers were Capt. Henry Du Pree, Lt. Ross C. Brackney, Lt. Clifford A. Smith and Lt. John R. Gilchrist, all of Fort Warren, Wyo.

Mr. Lucius Samuel Bolt, aged 41, was killed in an automobile accident at Clinton, S. C., Dec. 2, 1933. He was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Bolt, Laurens, S. C., at which place he resided since 1924. In 1916 he served with the South Carolina National Guard on the Mexican border. During the World War

he graduated from the Officers training camp at Fort Oglethorpe and was attached to the 323rd Infantry, 81st Division, with which he saw active service in France from August, 1918, and spent some time in an overseas hospital, returning to the United States in April, 1919.

He is survived by his widow, the former Miss Helen Sullivan, Laurens, S. C., two sons, Joseph S. and Samuel E., Laurens, S. C., four brothers, Lt. James L. Bolt, USA, Lt. Joseph E. Bolt, SC, USN, Messrs. W. C. and A. C. Bolt, Johns Island, S. C., and one sister, Mrs. M. G. Wallace, Laurens, S. C. Interment was at Laurens, S. C., on Dec. 4.

Maj. Gen. Edward L. King, commandant of the Fourth Corps Area, USA, who dropped dead from a heart attack at Ft. McPherson, Ga., Dec. 27, will be buried at West Point, at 2:30 o'clock today, Dec. 30.

General King was stricken while riding near the Army post in a drag hunt. An ambulance took him to the post hospital, where he died.

A graduate of the class of 1896 from the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., General King was a famed football man of his day, and served as both captain and coach of the West Point squad. He was captain of the team for two years and from 1930 was senior officer of the Army to have held that position.

He was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross and Distinguished Service Medal, the Croix de Guerre, with palm, and was a member of the French Legion of Honor.

Born at Bridgewater, Mass., on Dec. 5, 1873, he was appointed to the Academy from Massachusetts in 1892. He graduated into the cavalry, and served in that branch until the Spanish-American war, in which he was aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. H. W. Lawton, at Santiago. He also served in the Philippine Insurrection. He graduated from the Army War College in May, 1917, and became chief of staff of the American forces in the Champagne-Marne offensive and the Aisne-Marne offensive.

He was made commander of the Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade, Thirty-third Division, in the Somme and Meuse-Argonne offensive, and after the war was with the Army of Occupation in Luxembourg. In 1921 he came to Washington as War College director, and was promoted to brigadier general.

He was promoted to major general in 1931, and was assistant to the Chief of Staff, of the General Staff from 1929 to 1932 here. He went to command of the Fourth Corps Area at Ft. McPherson, in February, 1932.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Nancy Sumner King, and a daughter, Mrs. Charles L. Andrews.

Mr. Sgt. Harlan W. Synder, DEML, Headquarters Det., Second Corps Area, died at Fort Jay, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1933.

Master Sergeant Synder was born at Deanfield, Ky., on July 4, 1897. He first enlisted in the United States Army Nov. 21, 1914, at Owensboro, Ky., for service in the Philippine Islands. He served with the 8th Inf. at various places in the Philippine Islands as Private, Corporal and Sergeant, from 1915 to 1918, when he returned to the U. S. with that organization. Soon after he arrived in the United States he was sent to France with the American Expeditionary Forces and was assigned to the 26th Inf., in which organization he served until the end of the World War. He served in Germany with the American Army of Occupation until Sept. 2, 1919, when he returned to the United States with the 26th Inf. He was honorably discharged as a First Sergeant on Sept. 23, 1919, with character excellent and re-enlisted for the same organization the following day and was discharged on Sept. 22, 1920, as First Sergeant. He re-enlisted in the 16th Inf. on Oct. 11, 1920, and served as a non-commissioned Staff Officer until Oct. 10, 1926, at which time he was transferred as a Staff Sergeant to the DEML, for duty in the Office of the Adjutant General, Headquarters Second Corps Area, where he served to date.

TRAVIS-WARD—Married at the Post Chapel, Fort Humphreys, Va., December 28, 1933, Miss Elsie Ward, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ralph Talbot Ward, USA, to Lt. William Livingston Travis, USA, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Robert Jesse Travis.

WALTHALL-STACY—Married at Piedmont, Calif., Dec. 23, 1933, Miss Judith Stacy to Capt. LeRoy A. Walthall, AC, USA.

WOGAN-SCOTT—Married at Manila, P. I., December 16, 1933, Miss Helen Scott, to Lt. (jg) Thomas Logan Wogan, USN.

DIED

AUGUR—Died at Albany, N. Y., November 29, 1933, Mrs. Ella Vanaken Augur, wife of Mr. Edmund F. Augur, and mother of Capt. Wayland B. Augur, USA.

BARNICO—Died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., December 23, 1933, W. O. William J. Barnico, USA.

BOLT—Killed in an automobile accident at Clinton, S. C., December 2, 1933, Lucius Samuel Bolt, brother of Lt. James L. Bolt, USA, Lt. Joseph E. Bolt, SC, USN, Messrs. Wm. C. and A. C. Bolt, of Johns Island, S. C., and Mrs. M. G. Wallace, Laurens, S. C.

CAMP—Died at Seymour, Conn., December 8, 1933, Mrs. Elizabeth James Camp, mother of Maj. T. J. Camp, Inf., USA.

CAPERS—Killed in an automobile accident in Columbia, S. C., November 25, 1933, Ellison Capers, brother of Mrs. William Capers James, wife of Major James, USMC.

CAREY—Died at Washington, D. C., December 25, 1933, Mrs. Laura Towne Carey, wife of Lt. Comdr. C. B. C. Carey, USN-Ret., daughter of Mrs. J. Holabird Towne and the late John D. Towne of Chicago.

FRAZIER—Died at Keswick, Va., December 26, 1933, Mrs. Catherine Cook Frazier, wife of Capt. John B. Frazier, USN-Ret.

GULICK—Died at Piping, China, December 23, 1933, Col. Louis Mason Gulick, USMC-Ret.

HAUSMAN—Died at Seattle, Wash., December 15, 1933, John P. Hausman, 2d, aged 5½ years, son of Capt. and Mrs. William A. Hausman, Air-Res., USA, and grandson of Col. and Mrs. Edward H. Schulz, CE, USA.

HILL—Died at Miami Valley Hospital, Dayton, Ohio, December 9, 1933, Dorothy Hill, infant daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Bruce C. Hill, CE, USA. The child was born December 7, 1933.

HYDE—Died at Wakefield, Mass., December 25, 1933, Frank C. Hyde, father of Capt. James F. C. Hyde, CE, USA.

IRWIN—Died at Paris, France, December 23, 1933, Maj. Francis G. Irwin, USA-Ret.

JOHNS—Died at St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Paul, Minn., December 17, 1933, Mrs. Mildred Johns, wife of Maj. Dwight F. Johns, CE, USA.

JONES—Died at San Diego, Calif., recently Mrs. Florence Myrick Jones, wife of Col. E. N. Jones, USA, mother of Mrs. E. B. G. se, w. d. of Co. Col. Gose, USA, and Lt. Col. J. Duncan Elliott, USA.

KING—Died at Fort McPherson, Ga., December 27, 1933, Maj. Gen. Edward L. King, Commandant of Fourth Corps Area, USA.

LEWIS—Died at Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyo., December 16, 1933, Jack Lewis, aged 10 years, daughter of Lt. and Mrs. Walden S. Inf., USA.

LISCOM—Died at Willowbrook, near Elmira, N. Y., December 25, 1933, Mrs. May Diven Liscom, daughter of Brig. Gen. Alexander S. Diven, wife of the late Col. Emerson H. Liscom, USA.

MERRILL—Died at the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital, Boston, Mass., December 8, 1933, Mrs. Eleanor Sanborn Merrill, widow of the late Mr. Frank Lawrence Merrill, and mother of 2nd Lt. Eleanor W. Merrill, ANC, USA.

MORVELL—Died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 22, 1933, Mrs. Eva Mariner Morvell, mother of Mrs. Walter Krueger, wife of Colonel Krueger, USA, grandmother of Mrs. Philip Buckland, wife of Lieutenant Buckland USA, Lt. James N. Krueger, USA, Lt. Walter Krueger, Jr., USA, and Miss Dorothy Krueger.

RICHARD—Died at Brooklyn, N. Y., December 20, 1933, Frank Richard, brother of Brig. Gen. Charles Richard, USA-Ret.

SNYDER—Died at Fort Jay, N. Y., December 26, 1933, Mr. Sgt. Marian W. Snyder, DEML, Hq. Det. 2d C. A., USA.

WELLS—Died at Washington, D. C., December 20, 1933, Amelia Watkins Wells, mother of Maj. C. H. Wells, USMC.

WILLIAMS—Died at Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., December 10, 1933, Miss Edith A. Williams, for many years Librarian in the Army Industrial College.

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"America's Cross of Despair"

(Continued from Preceding Page)

That fact—that her husband was receiving a pension at the time of his death—must have been satisfactory proof at that time. She is receiving \$12 a month. She is 72 years old, and until last spring was able to do washing enough to furnish her with food. She pays \$10 rent for two small rooms, with heat and light furnished—the cheapest there is to be had. She is sick at the present time, for lack of proper nourishment. I realize, at the present time, the pension department does not want to add anything to its expense, but here is a just and needy person, asking for increase enough to have the necessities of life, and cannot be for long at the most, and should be given attention. It should not be necessary for her to have to seek aid from the welfare, when she is entitled to a pension."

Mrs. A. M. B., Plymouth, California:—"Seeing that you have been appointed by the Veterans' Administration as service officer for all Indian War pensioners, I am going to ask for some information regarding my husband's service in fighting the Indians, when they were committing their depredations on the white settlers in the early days . . . I put in my application nearly two years ago. As his papers were destroyed from some bottles of chemicals being broken in his trunk on his way from Salt Lake City, I only know what little he told me. And, the only man's name that I can remember of the company, was a Canadian by the name of Wilkerson."

Space permitting, every letter could be cited, showing the nail-prints of Economy's crucifixion on the Cross of Penury and Despair. Adjutant General Fensch, of our organization (United Indian War Veterans, 421 So. Rampart Boulevard, Los Angeles, California), is filing applications, whenever Indian War service records show the writer to be eligible to this pension class. But, to the many others, of whom must be written, "No Indian War service"—only an understanding measure of sympathy can be given, and a prayer said in all our hearts that the coming Congress will see that one of the greatest acts of injustice ever dealt true and loyal American citizens will be corrected.

Coast Guard News

With transfer to the Navy Department still pending, what will be done or what not will be done still remains the chief topic of conversation at Headquarters. At the Navy Department, the opinion is that the shift is virtually assured, but Coast Guard officers do not concede this to be true. The fact that the proposal has been considered so many times in the past and things have been left as they are, causes them to become more hopeful as time goes on and nothing final is done.

It is argued that the longer the matter drags on the more chance there is of defeating it, that there could be no reason for delaying issuance of the executive order if the President has made up his mind, as is repeatedly rumored. On the other hand, it may be that the delay is merely because details of the transfer must be worked out. This view is borne out by the fact that conferences have been held this week between officers in charge of various units of Headquarters with officers handling similar matters in the Navy Department to consider what must be done in case the transfer is ordered. While these conferences are supposedly held "just in case" the shift is ordered, it furnishes a reason for the delay.

That many problems arise in connection with the transfer, has been made evident in these conferences. Questions of consolidation of shore establishments, of absorption of the various bureaus at Headquarters, and consolidation of communication networks, have been discussed. Another problem is whether the Navy Medical Corps would take over the hospital and medical treatment of personnel of the Coast Guard. This would solve the problem of the present excess of Navy medical officers, but may

not be received with such favor by the Public Health Service.

While no official confirmation has been given, it is persistently rumored that the study being made involves transfer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Lighthouse Service and the Bureau of Fisheries as well as the Coast Guard to the Navy. Opposition from friends of some of these services is heard. Opposition came from still another source this week. Business men of Annapolis, Md., are aroused over the talk of transferring the Navy Postgraduate School to the present Coast Guard Academy and Representative Stephen Gambrill of that city, a member of the House Naval Committee, visited to the Navy Department this week to protest against the move.

The question of what type of large cutters will be built under the PWA allotment is still very much in the air. When the Public Works Administration refused additional funds requested so that awards could be made under the specifications drawn up by the Navy Department, plans were drawn for a new design based on the Cayuga type, but considerably larger. However, consideration was then given to building seven instead of nine of the Navy type, and what will be decided is by no means certain.

Orders to Officers

Chief Machinist Frank J. Bennett, detached Base Two, and assigned Seneca.

Machinist James L. Wattengel, detached Seneca, effective upon the reporting of Chief Machinist Frank J. Bennett, and assigned Base Two.

Uses of Broadcasting

Some of the uses of broadcasting in the event of another war were outlined in an address made recently by Maj. Gen. J. G. Harbord, USA-Ret, at a meeting of the New York Society of Military and Naval Officers of the World War.

General Harbord gave a review of the many uses and advantages of radio in the World War and continued:

"Its use will range from the coded whispers between advancing units in the war zones to broadcasting information for fighting forces and for propaganda to the world. Broadcasting as we now think of it began with the broadcasting of the Harding election in November, 1920, by the Westinghouse station KDKA at Pittsburgh, but its forerunner was the sending of time from the Eiffel Tower during the War, and of meteorological data by various field transmitters. So, too, in the last months of the War Station POZ at Nauen sent out daily bulletins in German, French and English, giving highly colored reports of German successes and minimizing their losses. Only a mere handful of radio operators were equipped with sets to hear them.

"What a different importance will attach to this activity in the next war—if frail human nature shall again resort to war. Uncounted millions of receiving sets will be in the homes of the civilized world. It will be a fight for morale, with radio carrying each country's story to its own and neutral peoples; and with enemy countries trying to break through and shake the courage of those who keep the home fires burning. Every home receiving set of the millions in use will be a target for deadly enemy propaganda. What use could have been made of radio by Theodore Roosevelt or Woodrow Wilson if it had been in their time what it is in ours. New problems of censorship and interference will still arise. Too much interference with enemy broadcasting might cause rumors of disasters that would be more destructive to morale than the uncensored babbling of his broadcasting stations.

"Radio propaganda is flooding every country in Europe today. All broadcasting in Central Europe being under government control, anything that is said into a microphone is seriously taken as a deliberate governmental act, and treated accordingly in the countries affected by it. On a recent day, the statement is made, that 138 members of the German Broadcasting organization,—perfectly pure Nordic Germans as they

think of themselves,—were dismissed for "Political unreliability." Their "unreliability" apparently meaning that they belonged to the wrong political party. Someone on a German station says that the Polish Corridor is historically German. At once a note of vigorous protest is dispatched from Warsaw to Berlin. The reasons assigned by Germany for leaving the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference were broadcast by Chancellor Hitler four times, in four languages, German, English, Spanish and Portuguese. These things are happening in a time of peace in Central Europe. What would they be doing there if the war drums were rolling.

"So rapid continues the advance of radio development that any attempt to forecast what the later developments may mean to future armies and navies could be nothing more than a guess. Weather maps are now sent to certain ships of the U. S. Navy by radio facsimile. Maps and photographs may be sent by the same method from airplanes. Facsimile messages from the front receivable only by receiving sets tuned in a pre-arranged manner are well within the possibilities. High speed facsimile transmission may solve the problem of secrecy for military messages and save the time of coding and decoding. Facsimile information would carry its own proof of authenticity, and place a permanent record in the hands of those receiving it. There is more opportunity for a high-power imagination in the sphere of radio accomplishment than in all the wars that are being won in the dreams of the air.

"Remote control by radio has already been demonstrated. Tanks of the future war with no men in them, may cruise through barbed wire against concrete pill-boxes defending machine gun nests. Aircraft loaded with explosives, with no human pilots on board, may be sent out over enemy territory. Television when out of the laboratory where it now flounders, may in a few years give color to more fantastic possibilities.—the radio piloted plane carrying television apparatus which will place on a screen before commanding officers a moving picture of their advancing troops, and the enemy territory into which they are advancing.

"Surely there is something in these visions of a possible future which should stimulate the efforts of this nation to inspire the world to a permanent peace. Meanwhile, those of us who have followed the Old Flag should not forget the ancient maxim: 'Trust in God but keep your powder dry,' remembering the perils foreseen by the first President Roosevelt,—to an America, 'Truculent, opulent and unarmed.'

Service Problems Face Congress

All indications point to National Defense playing a larger part in the coming session of Congress than in any Congress during recent years.

Not only will the naval building program be before the legislators for extended consideration, but it seems assured that momentous questions as to the make-up of the Army will be discussed. Representative McSwain, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, has plans for continuing the resurvey of the National Defense Act, with especial emphasis on aviation, which was started last year. He personally wants to increase the strength of the Air Corps, and something along this line is sure to be pushed.

The Navy Department plans to send to Congress within a few days a bill authorizing building up to treaty limits, a bill to authorize replacement of vessels as they go overage, and will ask appropriations for laying down additional ships next year. This program will undoubtedly be given lengthy consideration by the naval affairs committees of both houses, and probably will crowd out any other important naval legislation. Relief from the promotion stagnation in the Marine Corps, however, may be forcibly stressed on Congress though many believe that it would be unwise to raise the question at this time.

An attempt will probably be made to separate the Air Corps from the War Department, either in the form of a three headed Department of National Defense, or in a separate Department of Air. The breach between the War Department General Staff and the Air Corps is wider now than at any time in the past, and as the latter has many friends on the House Military Committee some action is sure to be sought. Air Corps officers feel that, with no assistant secretary to look out for their needs, they have no "friend in court." The General Staff and the Air Corps have been at odds over the type of planes to be bought, and no real reconciliation can be made. The Air Corps holds to the opinion that they should decide the type of airplanes it needs. It wants to buy planes for defense of the coast line, long range patrol boats, either seaplanes or amphibians, long range bombers, and interceptor-fighters. The General Staff opposes this.

No rectification of the Army's long standing promotionills is expected, although the matter may come up for discussion. Revision of the pay system may be raised. The Navy Department has a board considering "existing inequities and inequalities in Navy pay" at the present time, and while it is emphasized that the board is not drafting legislation, that might result. Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Committee, stated last year that he intended to have his committee look to the revision of the Navy pay system, with the idea of simplifying the schedules, basing pay on rank and doing away with allowances and longevity increases.

Discussion of the pay question, however, will undoubtedly center around the pay cut and the ban on automatic increases. There is nothing to indicate a revival of the movement to curtail the officer strength of the Army.

Success of any such movement and of the Navy's building program depends upon the attitude of the President, in the opinion of Representative Buchanan, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations.

"I believe Congress will and should follow the President on matters of National Defense," Chairman Buchanan stated to the JOURNAL. "He is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy and we would depend on him in time of war. If he wants another ship, we should trust to his judgment, because he is responsible in time of war, and it does no good for him to say then that the war could be won a year sooner if we had only given him what he wanted beforehand. He has all the information available from the Army and Navy as to their needs and from the State Department as to foreign relations and the strength of other armies and navies. What does a congressman know about these matters, except what he reads in the newspapers and that may be colored by the views of the newspaper?"

Award Army Construction

The following contracts, totaling \$338,457.00, were awarded by The Quartermaster General Dec. 27, 1933, under the Public Works Program:

Ft. Benning, Ga.—Ray M. Lee Co., Atlanta, Ga., for boiler house and heating system for tank school, \$21,987.00.

Ft. Bliss, Tex.—Robert E. McKee, El Paso, Tex., for Ordnance magazines, \$5,945.00.

Ft. Lewis, Wash.—Brady Construction Co., Seattle, Wash., for Quartermaster warehouse, \$44,770.00; A. S. Hansen Co., Seattle, Wash., for Medical Detachment barracks, \$45,000.00; A. S. Hansen Co., Seattle, Wash., for bakery, \$23,279.00.

Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala.—H. Brown, Dothan, Ala., for Quartermaster warehouse, \$45,045.00; Algernon Blair, Montgomery, Ala., for Quartermaster gasoline supply system, \$6,684.00; Paul Bros. Company, Birmingham, Ala., for garages for non-commissioned officers quarters, \$9,997.00; Paul Bros. Company, Birmingham, Ala., for ten double non-commissioned officers' quarters, \$135,750.00.

Personals

The Midshipman-Cadet Ball was held at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., December 25.

At 11:30 o'clock 50 cadets and midshipmen marched four abreast the length of the grand ballroom and formed an aisle up which the guests of honor, the Secretary of War and Mrs. George H. Dern and Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, were escorted to their boxes to the stirring strains of "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

Supper was served an hour later in the presidential dining room.

Receiving at the ball were the Chief of Naval Operations and Mrs. Standley, Maj. Gen. Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Fuller, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. James E. Fecet and Capt. and Mrs. Roscoe F. Dillen. Col. Joseph J. Staley, USMC, introduced the guests as he has done in the past five years.

The patrons and patronesses for the Army were Gen. John J. Pershing, USA, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Woodring, the chief of staff, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, USA, the Chief of Cavalry and Mrs. Guy V. Henry, the Chief of Coast Artillery and Mrs. John W. Gulick, the Chief of Infantry and Mrs. Edward Croft, the Adj't Gen. and Mrs. James F. McKinley, Chief of Finance and Mrs. Frederick W. Coleman, Chief Signal Corps, Gen. Irving J. Carr, USA, and Chief Air Corps and Mrs. Benjamin D. Foulois.

Chief of Chemical Warfare and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham, Commandant of War College and Mrs. George S. Simonds, Gen. Peyton C. March, Gen. and Mrs. Charles P. Summerall, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Hugh Drum, Gen. and Mrs. James E. Fecet, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Amos A. Fries, Maj. Gen. George O. Squire, USA, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Edgar T. Conley, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Creed F. Cox, Brig. Gen. William E. Horton, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Perry L. Miles, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Albert E. Truby, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William H. Tschappat, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Alexander E. Williams, Col. and Mrs. Robert Davis, Col. and Mrs. Charles Elliott, Col. and Mrs. Henry L. Gibbons, Col. and Mrs. Laurence Halstead, Col. and Mrs. Walter D. Smith, Col. and Mrs. David S. Stanley, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert Danford, Lt. Col. and Mrs. William A. McCain, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Rufus F. Maddux, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lloyd B. Magruder, Lt. Col. and Mrs. William F. Pearson, Maj. and Mrs. William F. Freehoff, Maj. and Mrs. Henry D. F. Munikhuyse, Maj. and Mrs. George S. Patton, Jr., Maj. and Mrs. Alfred B. Quinton, Mrs. Arthur James Davis, Mrs. Victoria Sidney Foster and Mrs. Lutz Wahl.

The patrons and patronesses for the Navy were the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Roosevelt, Chief of Operations and Mrs. William H. Standley, Maj. Gen. Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Fuller, Adm. and Mrs. Hugh Rodman, Chief of the Bureau of

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS**MISS LUCILE SWIFT**

Daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Innis Palmer Swift, USA, whose engagement has recently been announced to Lt. Boyd L. Hillsinger, AC, USA.

Yards and Docks and Mrs. Archibald Parsons, Chief of Construction and Repair and Mrs. Emory Scott Land, Chief of Bureau of Aeronautics and Mrs. Ernest J. King, the Judge Advocate General and Mrs. Orin G. Murfin, Adm. and Mrs. Hilary P. Jones, Rear Adm. and Mrs. William D. Leahy, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Frank H. Clark, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Hutch I. Cone, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Clark H. Woodward, Capt. and Mrs. William H. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Frank D. Berrien, Capt. and Mrs. Roscoe C. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Roscoe F. Dillen, Capt. and Mrs. Neal Bradford Farwell, Capt. and Mrs. Edward T. Hoopes, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis W. Jennings, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. Owen J. Mink, Capt. and Mrs. Curtis B. Munger, Comdr. and Mrs. Isaac C. Bogart, Comdr. and Mrs. Smith Hempstone, Comdr. and Mrs. Dallas C. Laizure, Comdr. and Mrs. Lybrand Smith, Col. Joseph J. Staley, USMC, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Jack H. Duncan, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. A. Stanton Merrill, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John W. Morse and Mrs. James Gaven Field.

Miss Elizabeth Dern, Miss Mary Ingram Henry and Miss Beatrice Patton were the chairmen of the Army girls floor committee.

The chairmen of the girls floor committee of the Navy were Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, Miss Betsy Berrien and Miss Mary Elizabeth MacArthur. Lt. Col. Lloyd Burns Magruder was the chairman of the floor committee for the commissioned officers of the Army. The vice chairman was Lt. Ellsworth Davis and the second vice chairman, Lt. Frederick W. Coleman, Jr. Cadet Robert Fuller was chairman of the cadets from West Point. Cadet Jonathan Seaman, vice chairman, and Cadet Joseph Cummins, second vice chairman. There were 25 cadets on the committee. Capt. Neal Bradford Farwell was chairman of the floor committee for the commissioned officers of the Navy. Lt. James D. Taylor, 3d the vice chairman and Lt. Wilton D. Rowley the second vice chairman. There were 25 midshipmen on the committee.

Col. Richard H. Williams, Coast Artillery, addressed a large gathering of Regular and Organized Reserve Officers at Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 13, 1933. His subject was "Landing of the Allied Forces at the Dardanelles."

Lt. and Mrs. F. R. Weber and their daughter, Katharine, are the guests of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ralph Kingman at Fort Omaha, Nebr. Lieutenant Weber is on leave before returning to Fort Meade, Md. Colonel and Mrs. Kingman entertained at a dinner of roast pig for

General and Mrs. Frank McCoy, Colonel and Mrs. Latrobe, Lieutenant and Mrs. Weber and Rev. Clayton.

Lt. Michael C. Faber, USN-Ret, has been elected a member of the city council of Coronado, Calif.

Comdr. Albert N. Park, Jr., (ChC) USN-Ret, has been elected a vice president of the Masonic Luncheon Club at San Diego, Calif.

The Wives of Navy Doctors Club of San Diego, Calif., has elected the following officers: President, Mrs. James A. Brown; vice president, Mrs. James L. Brown; secretary, Mrs. Robert E. S. Kelley; treasurer, Mrs. Colvin Burr Childs.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt had among their guests at the White House on Wednesday night, General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, and Rear Adm. and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, USN-Ret.

The officers, nurses and Gray Ladies of the Naval Hospital in Washington entertained Mrs. Roosevelt at tea on Wednesday. Mrs. Roosevelt was accompanied by the President's Mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt, and Mrs. George H. Dern, wife of the Secretary of War. They were received in the officers' quarters by Capt. C. B. Munger, MC, USN, commanding officer of the hospital; Capt. D. G. Sutton, MC, USN, executive officer; Lt. Comdr. R. T. McIntire, MC, White House physician, and on the staff of the Naval Hospital: Miss Florence M. Vevia, chief nurse; Miss Myrtle Ince, field director of the Red Cross, and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, chairman of the Gray Lady group. Accompanied by the receiving party, she made a call to Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Claude A. Swanson, who is ill, and other officers and patients in the hospital.

Adm. P. Rossiter, former commanding officer of the hospital and now surgeon general of the Navy, was a guest. Tea was served by the Gray Ladies in the recreation room, those assisting including Miss Alice Abadie, Mrs. Thomas Armat, Mrs. C. A. Blakely, Mrs. Edwin G. Bowman, Mrs. C. W. O. Bunker; Mrs. George Calver, Mrs. D. C. Crowell, Miss Elizabeth Davis, Mrs. John Allan Dougherty, Mrs. Jacques de Sleyes, Mrs. G. W. Dugger, Mrs. Neal B. Farwell, Mrs. James G. Field, Mrs. James Carroll Frazer, Mrs. John F. Gaynor, Mrs. John Gregg, Mrs. Smith Hempstone, Mrs. Helen Hutchison, Mrs. Edward S. Jackson, Mrs. William D. Leahy, Mrs. F. Dickinson Letts, Miss Margaret Maize, Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, Jr.; Mrs. Thomas H. C. Reed, Mrs. Francis Savage and Mrs. Adele Taylor.

Capt. Ralph Walker McDowell, USN, and Mrs. McDowell gave a dance Dec. 27 for their debutante daughter, Miss Mary McDowell, in the Sulgrave Club, Washington, D. C., the guests numbering 100. Dancing continued after the supper served at midnight. The hosts and their daughter received the guests in the wide hall, the debutante wearing a gown of fuchsia velvet fashioned on princess lines.

Col. Clarence G. Bunker, USA, Ft. Sherman, Canal Zone, arrived in Washington accompanied by his family. They are passing the holidays at the Mar-tinique.

Lt. Comdr. James Gately, USN-Ret, and Mrs. Gately of Newport, R. I. are spending some time in Washington at the Martinique.

Comdr. Herndon B. Kelly, USN, and Mrs. Kelly of Norfolk, Va., are spending a few days in Washington at the Martinique.

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Weddings and Engagements

The Army War College Chapel, Washington, D. C., was the scene of the wedding Dec. 26 of Miss Margaret Hunter Ely, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Hanson E. Ely, USA-Ret., to Lt. Leigh Austin Fuller, USA, son of the late Col. Leigh Austin Fuller, MC, USA, and Mrs. Fuller.

The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Joseph R. Koch, USA. The chapel was decorated with palms, and on the altar there were lilies and ferns and tall lighted tapers.

The bride was escorted and given in marriage by her father and Mrs. Archibald Stuart, sister of the bridegroom, was the matron of honor.

The bridesmaids were Miss Kathleen Talley, Miss Janet Patterson, daughter of the Surgeon General of the Army and Mrs. Robert U. Patterson; Miss Helen Hilliard, of Louisville, Ky., and Miss Eloise Sweeney, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Walter Sweeney, of Ft. Hayes, O.

The little flower girls were Miss Judy Ely, sister of the bride, and Miss Anen Carter Ely, niece of the bride.

Midshipman George Fuller served as best man for his brother and the ushers were Lt. Arthur Fuller, of Ft. Monroe; Lt. Henry B. Kunz, Lt. Sidney Wooten, Lt. Archibald Stuart, Lt. Louis Ely, all of Ft. Benning and Lt. William Caldwell, aide to the Governor of Puerto Rico.

Following the ceremony the bride and bridegroom passed under the traditional arch of swords. A reception was held in the Officers' Club of the Army War College. Receiving with the bride and bridegroom were Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Ely, parents of the bride, Mrs. Leigh Austin Fuller and the bridal attendants.

Later Lt. and Mrs. Fuller left for New York. From New York Lieutenant Fuller and his bride will go to San Francisco, where they will remain for one month, leaving there in February for the Hawaiian Islands, where Lieutenant Fuller is on duty with the Thirtieth Infantry at Schofield Barracks, T. H.

A marriage of interest to a wide circle of friends in the Army is that of Lt. John H. Haskin, Inf.-Res., USA, and Miss Mildred Brown, daughter of Mr. M. Calvin Brown and Mrs. Brown of Atlanta, Ga.

The marriage took place Oct. 28 at the (Please turn to Page 360)

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Dec. 28, 1933

The Secretary of War and Mrs. George H. Dern had with them for Christmas the former's sister, Mrs. Mary E. Haslan of Fremont, Nebr. With the exception of Mr. and Mrs. John Dern, who are at their home at Winnetka, Ill., the Secretary and Mrs. Dern have their entire immediate family with them, including their daughters, Mrs. Harry Baxter with her two children, Miss Betsy Dern, Mr. James Dern and Mr. William Dern.

Mrs. Friedell, wife of Capt. W. L. Friedell, USN, now on duty at Washington Navy Yard, entertained at luncheon Dec. 23 at the Mayflower for her debutante daughter, Miss Lucie VanDerveer Friedell, and other debutantes of the season. Christmas evergreens and Poinsettias decorated the table and the palm court of the hotel where the luncheon was served.

Mrs. Friedell's guests at another table in the palm court included Mrs. Standley, wife of Adm. William H. Standley, USN; Mrs. Bell, wife of Capt. William H. Bell, USN; Mrs. Baldridge, wife of Capt. Harry A. Baldridge, USN-Ret.; Mrs. John T. Tompkins and Mrs. Edward B. Montgomery.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph Hyde Pratt have with them in their apartment in the Brighamton on their son, Mr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, Jr., who came from his studies at the Harvard Medical School to spend Christmas and the holidays.

Col. and Mrs. W. C. Harilee have with them for the holidays their son, Midshipman John Harilee, and their daughter, Miss Ella Fulmore Harilee, of the Maderia School.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. W. H. Brownson, who live at the Mayflower, spent Christmas with their son-in-law and daughter, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Thomas C. Hart, at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

The former Secretary of War, Mr. Dwight F. Davis, was host to a company of 75 at dinner Dec. 23 for his debutante daughter, Miss Helen Davis. The party was given at the Sulgrave Club, and additional guests numbering between 350 and 400 were invited for dancing after the dinner. A supper was served at 1 o'clock, the guests sitting at tables seating 15, and dancing continued after the supper.

Midshipman John P. Willey was host for a dinner party to his classmates at the Chevy Chase Club Dec. 23. The guests included Midshipman Campbell Pilcher, Midshipman Donald Irvine, Midshipman Frank Upham, Midshipman Frank Tharin and Mr. Harvey W. Wiley, Jr.; Miss Adele Sparhawk, Miss Polly Burr, Miss Anne Clarkson, Miss Phyllis Sanford, Miss Peggy De Moll and Miss Florence Hardgrove.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

Dec. 28, 1933

Many officers of the post and their families are away from the Post and the first, second and third classes are on their Christmas leave. A program of dances and other entertainments has been enjoyed by the fourth class who remain at the Academy during the holidays.

The annual Christmas carol concert was given in the cadet chapel Christmas Eve by a selected choir of fourth classmen.

Guests of Col. Chauncey L. Fenton and Mrs. Fenton for the holiday season are their sons, Mr. John Fenton, of Yale University, and Mr. Donald Fenton, of Tome School, Port Deposit, Md., and Mrs. Fenton's father, Mr. Charles W. Hawley, of Bridgeport, Conn.

Maj. Alvin E. Anthony and Mrs. Anthony had as guest their daughter, Miss Marguerite Anthony, who is home from Cedar Crest College, in Allentown, Pa., and Major Anthony's mother, Mrs. Marion Anthony, of Cumberland, Pa.

Col. Frank W. Halliday and Mrs. Halliday have visiting them for the Christmas season their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Halliday, of Kew Gardens, N. Y., and the Misses Della and Marjorie Blanchard, of New Brunswick, N. J.

Mr. Frederick Whiteman, of New York, is with his brother-in-law and sister, Lt. Robert G. Gard and Mrs. Gard.

Col. Harris Jones and Mrs. Jones spent Christmas at Hartford, Conn., as guests of Mrs. Jones' brother and sister-in-law, Dr. Charles A. Humphreys and Mrs. Humphreys.

Capt. Harry N. Rising and Mrs. Rising have had with them for the Christmas holidays Mrs. Rising's mother, Mrs. Reuben R. Lyon, of Bath, N. Y., and Mrs. Rising's aunt, Miss Harriet N. Lyon, also of Bath.

Lt. James W. Clyburn, Mrs. Clyburn and their children spent Christmas at Charlotte, N. C., with Mrs. Clyburn's mother, Mrs. Francis K. Tomlinson. They are spending the remainder of the holidays at Camden, S. C., with Lieutenant Clyburn's mother, Mrs. James H. Clyburn.

Lt. John M. Moore and Mrs. Moore have as guests Mrs. Moore's mother, Mrs. L. P. Cobb, and Mrs. Moore's sisters, Mrs. M. C. Perkins and Miss Melissa Cobb, all of New York.

Lt. Charles H. Barth, Jr. and Mrs. Barth

were at Englewood, N. J., for Christmas with Mrs. Barth's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Spear. Lieutenant and Mrs. Barth are now at Ft. Myer, Va., as guests of Lieutenant Barth's mother and brother, Mrs. Charles H. Barth and Capt. George B. Barth.

Lt. Elwyn D. Post, Mrs. Post and their daughter, Patricia Ann, are passing the holidays in Cleveland with Lieutenant Post's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver C. Post.

Lt. Herbert B. Enderton and Mrs. Enderton have as guests Mrs. Enderton's sister, Miss Jean Doan, of Yuma, Ariz. Miss Doan attended the cadet hop Dec. 23 at Cullum Hall.

Miss Marjorie Mitchell from the Dwight School in Englewood, N. J., is passing the holidays with her parents, Col. William A. Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell.

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ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Dec. 29, 1933

A luncheon party was given Dec. 17 by Capt. and Mrs. Charles M. Oman at their home in the Naval Hospital in honor of friends, now in Washington, who were in China at the same time, including Adm. Montgomery L. Taylor, until recently in command of the United States forces in Chinese waters; Capt. and Mrs. Guy Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Perkins, the former attached to the American embassy at Peking; Capt. and Mrs. Robert Heiner, Capt. and Mrs. Frank J. Fletcher of Washington and Capt. and Mrs. Edward H. H. Old. Before luncheon Capt. and Mrs. Robert Heiner entertained the guests informally in their home on Hanover street.

The officers' hop Dec. 19 in Mahan Hall was attended by a large number of guests, who were received by Mrs. Spear, wife of Capt. Ray Spear, and Comdr. W. Taylor Smith.

There were a number of dinner parties given before the hop. Among those who entertained were Comdr. and Mrs. Theo. W. O'Brien, Maj. and Mrs. Arne Sorum and Lt. and Mrs. Floyd Dunn will be hosts and hostesses to the Officers and ladies at a dinner preceding the New Years Dance which will take place later in the Post Service Club.

Christmas Services will take place this morning at 10:30 A. M. at the Ft. Snelling Memorial Chapel. Mr. E. S. McCall of Saint Paul will sing a solo. The Choir will sing "Lo How a Rose E'er Blooming," and the children of the Sunday School will sing Christmas Carols. The sermon will be given by Chaplain John E. Chester.

Lt. and Mrs. L. P. Veigel left Tuesday enroute to their new station at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. They will spend Christmas at the home of Mrs. Veigel's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Boe of Milwaukee.

Lt. B. R. Nyquist has received orders relieving him from duty with the Third United States Infantry and detailing him to duty in the Philippine Islands. Lt. and Mrs. Nyquist returned to the post this past week from Bena, Minn., where Lt. Nyquist has been on duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps. The Nyquists expect to leave the Garrison about Dec. 28 enroute to New York City where they will sail Jan. 18 on the transport Republic. They are the guests of Lt. and Mrs. G. C. Charles.

Lt. and Mrs. J. L. Pauley, Jr., left the post Saturday to spend the Christmas Holidays with Lt. Pauley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Pauley, Sr., at Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Chaplain Alva J. Brasted left the Garrison Thursday for Washington, D. C., where he will take up his new duties as Chief of Chaplains of the United States Army. Mrs. Brasted and family expect to leave on or about Jan. 2, for Washington, where they will join Chaplain Bradsted.

Col. and Mrs. Brasted and family were the guests of honor at a Dutch Supper Wednesday evening at the Officers Club given by the Officers and ladies of the Garrison.

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QUANTICO, VA.

Dec. 28, 1933

The officers' mess gave a Christmas dance Dec. 22 to the young people of the station who are home for the holidays. A number of informal parties were given before the dance at the Waller Building.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. Dalton Davis were hosts at a dinner served in quarters before the dance. Capt. and Mrs. Reynolds Hayden, who expect to leave Washington early in January for their new station in the Philippines, were the guests of honor. Also in the party were Capt. and Mrs. Ernest Brown, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Alexander and Mrs. Julia Jenner of Washington.

Lt. John M. Moore and Mrs. Moore have as guests Mrs. Moore's mother, Mrs. L. P. Cobb, and Mrs. Moore's sisters, Mrs. M. C. Perkins and Miss Melissa Cobb, all of New York.

Lt. Charles H. Barth, Jr. and Mrs. Barth

were at Englewood, N. J., for Christmas with Mrs. Barth's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Spear. Lieutenant and Mrs. Barth are now at Ft. Myer, Va., as guests of Lieutenant Barth's mother and brother, Mrs. Charles H. Barth and Capt. George B. Barth.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James Breckenridge and children are spending the holidays with the family of Mrs. Breckenridge, near Charles Town, W. Va.

Lt. Andrew Lyman, who attends the Severn School at Annapolis, is spending his vacation with his parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Lyman.

Lt. and Mrs. William Sihler entertained informally at a supper party Dec. 20, served in quarters, their guests being Maj. and Mrs. Allen Simon, Capt. and Mrs. Willard Leutze, and Lt. and Mrs. Hugh Mauldin, Capt. and Mrs. Floyd Bennett, Lt. Lyman Miller and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vandy.

Maj. Julian Smith has been granted a 10-day leave of absence, which he and Mrs. Smith are spending with his mother in Elkton, Md., and in visiting relatives at Orangeburg, S. C.

Lt. Col. Sidney Smith Lee has been detached from the 7th Regiment and returns to Washington for duty. Maj. John Sebree succeeds him as commanding officer of the 1st Battalion.

Miss Alice Allen, who is attending school at Penn Hall, Chambersburg, Pa., is spending the Christmas holidays with her parents, Capt. A. H. Allen, USN, and Mrs. Allen.

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FT. SNELLING, MINN.

Dec. 24, 1933

On Saturday evening, Dec. 30, at 7:30 P. M. at the Officers Club Maj. and Mrs. Theo. W. O'Brien, Maj. and Mrs. Arne Sorum and Lt. and Mrs. Floyd Dunn will be hosts and hostesses to the Officers and ladies at a dinner preceding the New Years Dance which will take place later in the Post Service Club.

Christmas Services will take place this morning at 10:30 A. M. at the Ft. Snelling Memorial Chapel. Mr. E. S. McCall of Saint Paul will sing a solo. The Choir will sing "Lo How a Rose E'er Blooming," and the children of the Sunday School will sing Christmas Carols. The sermon will be given by Chaplain John E. Chester.

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Chaplain Alva J. Brasted left the Garrison Thursday for Washington, D. C., where he will take up his new duties as Chief of Chaplains of the United States Army. Mrs. Brasted and family expect to leave on or about Jan. 2, for Washington, where they will join Chaplain Bradsted.

Col. and Mrs. Brasted and family were the guests of honor at a Dutch Supper Wednesday evening at the Officers Club given by the Officers and ladies of the Garrison.

—
LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Dec. 24, 1933

Adm. David Foote Sellers, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, and Mrs. Sellers were welcomed home from their Eastern trip in time for Christmas festivities.

Rear Adm. Thomas T. Craven, Commander of Battleship Division, and Mrs. Craven returned to the Villa Riviera Friday after a week's visit in Carmel, Calif., as guests of the Admiral's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott H. Coolidge.

Christmas Day Adm. and Mrs. Craven are to entertain at an informal dinner for Capt. Herbert F. Leary, commanding USS Portland, and Mrs. Leary; Capt. Charles C. Hartigan, commanding USS Relief, and Capt. Adolphus Staton, skipper of USS Nevada. They plan to spend New Year's Eve at Pasadena, and will remain over the weekend to witness the famous Tournament of Roses.

Rear Adm. Thomas J. Senn, Commander of the Base Force, celebrated his birthday with a mid-week luncheon in his cabin aboard the base force flagship Argonne. Seventeen officers gathered for the event, including members of the Admiral's staff: Capt. Harold Stark, commanding USS West Virginia, and Capt. Harry A. Badt, skipper of the Argonne. Two birthday cakes were used in the celebration.

Many high ranking Navy officers and their wives are participating in the Christmas Eve party at Villa Riviera tonight. There is a huge tree loaded with gifts for the children and holiday music is to feature the program.

Impromptu parties and informal dinners are on the week-end calendar of social events. Among these is listed the dinner tomorrow being given by Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Stuart D. Truscott, USS New York, in their home on Lowens Drive. Guests are to be Comdr. and Mrs. Alfred P. H. Tawsey of San Pedro and daughters, Marie Hall and Agnes Tawsey and Lt. Joseph M. Worthington, USS Pensacola.

Lt. and Mrs. Walter Roenick, USS New York, are to entertain at a Christmas dinner aboard the ship for Miss Billy Bryan of Bremerton, Wash., and her sister and brother, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Henderson. The Roenicks gave these guests an informal party.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Graeme Bannerman, USS Arkansas, are to follow an old Southern custom and serve eggnog to thirty Navy friends Christmas afternoon at their East Third Street home.

Open house is being kept by Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Samuel N. Moore, USS Omaha, and their daughter, Miss Yvonne Moore, and many of the latter's young friends will join other guests at the El Cardova apartment of the family.

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CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.

Dec. 26, 1933

Capt. and Mrs. O. K. Niess returned to the Barracks Tuesday, Dec. 19, from California, where Capt. Niess has been on CCC duty since June. They have been assigned quarters on the Post.

William Stayer, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. C. Stayer returned to the Barracks for his Christmas holidays from Kent, Conn.

James Souder, son of Maj. and Mrs. Charles G. Souder, a student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has returned to the Barracks for the holidays with his parents.

Capt. and Mrs. T. N. Page spent the Christmas week-end in Laurel, Md.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. C. Stayer and son William, drove to Easton, Pa., Saturday, Dec. 23, to spend Christmas at Mrs. Stayer's home.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. M. Willis and son, John, who is home for Christmas from V.M.I., drove to Erie, Pa., Sunday, Dec. 24, to spend the holiday week.

Mrs. H. N. Blanchard, who has been at Walter Reed several weeks for treatment, came home Saturday, Dec. 23. Chaplain Blanchard took her back to the hospital the afternoon of Christmas Day.

Maj. and Mrs. Jacob L. Hartman had guests over Christmas. They were Dr. and Mrs. John Hartman, Major Hartman's parents, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Lister, of New Jersey, and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Culbertson, of Bellville, Pa.

Capt. R. E. Vermette of Ft. Jay, N. Y., who is on CCC duty in New Jersey, has been spending several days over Christmas with Lt. and Mrs. Paul Zuver, at the Barracks.

A Christmas entertainment was held in the Gymnasium Friday evening, Dec. 22, for the children of the Post. A play was presented by the Cadwallader School of Dancing of Carlisle. Later Santa Claus arrived with his sleigh and reindeer to bring gifts to all the children. Wives of the officers of the Post served on the various committees in charge.

Christmas carols were sung at 10:00 P. M. on Christmas Eve by a large group of members of the officers' families at various places over the Post. All gathered at the Red Cross House afterwards, where Mrs. M. A. Delaney and Mrs. J. L. Hartman served coffee and sandwiches to the carolers.

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NORFOLK, VA.

Dec. 29, 1933

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Arthur St. Clair Smith were hosts at a dinner party given Wednesday night at the commandant's quarters in the Navy Yard preceding the benefit card party given in Building 16. Covers were laid for twelve and Admiral and Mrs. Smith's guests included Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Wright of Hampton, Capt. and Mrs. Emmett C. Gudger, Capt. and Mrs. Thurlow W. Reed, Comdr. and Mrs. Clyde Gray West and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Webster.

Miss Nancy Nesbitt, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. D. W. Nesbitt was hostess on Tuesday afternoon at a beautiful Christmas tea-dance given at the home of her parents in the Navy Yard. Miss Nesbitt's guests included about fifty members of the younger society set of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Lt. and Mrs. Richard F. Armknecht were hosts on Wednesday night at a beautifully appointed dinner given in the Dickson House. Lt. and Mrs. Armknecht's guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Paul L. Reed, Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph D. Spalding, Lt. Comdr. (Continued on Next Page)

Posts and Stations

NORFOLK, VA.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

and Mrs. Willard A. Pollard, Jr., Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. F. C. Nyland, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Edmund B. Keating, Lt. and Mrs. Rufus C. Harding, Lt. and Mrs. T. J. Brady, Lt. and Mrs. Charles L. Strain, Lt. and Mrs. Walter Eckberg, Lt. and Mrs. W. H. Randig, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Graham of Boston, parents of Mrs. Arkmnacht and Mrs. E. P. Arkmnacht of Donnelson, Iowa, mother of Lt. Arkmnacht.

Mrs. Michael H. Kernalde, wife of Lt. Kernalde was hostess this week at a tea given at her home on Hampton boulevard, in honor of Mrs. William Fisher of Pensacola, Florida, who is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Comdr. and Mrs. Charles P. Mason at their home at the Naval Operating Base, Mrs. Kernalde's guests numbered twenty.

Comdr. and Mrs. Herndon B. Kelly are spending the holidays with relatives in Annapolis.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Donald H. Clarke and their two children are guests of Mrs. Clarke's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Hodges on Court Street, Portsmouth.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. A. Pollard, Jr., and their three children are guests for the holidays of Comdr. Pollard's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Pollard in Washington.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. L. McGuigan and their small daughter, Anne, motored to Norfolk Sunday, from Newport, R. I., to spend the holidays with Mrs. McGuigan's mother, Mrs. B. Frank Welton at her home in Portsmouth.

FT. FRANCIS E. WARREN, WYO.

Dec. 19, 1933

Col. Andrew J. Dougherty, commanding officer of the Twentieth Infantry at Ft. Francis E. Warren, left with Mrs. Dougherty for March Field, Calif., Dec. 15, where they will enjoy the Christmas holidays with their daughter and son-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Wiley B. Carter. Enroute to the Riverside post, the Doughertys will visit Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Sacramento and Los Angeles.

Col. and Mrs. Dougherty will go to Yuma, Ariz., about Jan. 2 to pass the balance of their 7-week leave of absence on a small ranch, which they own, situated in that vicinity.

Capt. James J. Kelly and Capt. Michael J. Mulcahy, both of the Twentieth Infantry, reported for duty Dec. 16, following the completion of three months detached service with the Civilian Conservation Corps in Colorado.

Lt. and Mrs. Robert C. Cameron of the Seventy Sixth Field Artillery left for New York state Dec. 15. They will visit friends at Hastings-on-Hudson for three weeks and are expected to return to Ft. Francis E. Warren, about the middle of January.

Lt. Paul R. Covey, who with Mrs. Covey, has been enjoying a 30-day vacation in and around Cheyenne, Wyo., has returned to his duties with the Seventy-Sixth Field Artillery at Ft. Francis E. Warren.

Capt. and Mrs. Alfred T. Wright, with their two children, left Ft. Francis E. Warren, Dec. 15 for an extended motor trip which will take them through southwestern United States and into Mexico as far as Mexico City. Their first stop will be Los Angeles and from there they will go to Tia Juana, visiting places of interest enroute.

Capt. Wright, who is a member of the Twentieth Infantry at Ft. Warren, has been granted a three months leave of absence and will not return to his station until the latter part of March.

FT. DOUGLAS, UTAH

Dec. 26, 1933

Dr. T. P. McCleave, of Los Angeles, made a recent visit on the Post with his brother-in-law and sister, Col. and Mrs. A. F. Dannemiller.

Capt. and Mrs. Patrick J. Dodd, now on duty at CCC Headquarters, Boise, Idaho, are returning on a short leave of absence for the Christmas holidays.

Friends of Maj. Herbert L. Taylor will be pleased to learn of his early return from Letterman General Hospital, where he has been for the past several weeks.

Maj. and Mrs. James Byron, who have been here since June, on temporary duty with CCC, have been ordered to return to the 23rd Infantry, at Fort Sam Houston. In their honor, Maj. and Mrs. B. L. Carroll entertained informally at their home at the Mayflower Apartments on Dec. 18.

The Officers and Ladies of the Ft. Douglas Bridge Club held their monthly meeting on Friday, Dec. 15, with Col. and Mrs. Dannemiller, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Butcher, and Maj. and Mrs. Christensen acting as hosts and hostesses. A very informally attractive dinner, attended by about ninety members, was followed by tables of bridge and poker. Bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Garth Haddock, Maj. B. L. Carroll, and Lt. S. W. Ackerman.

Mrs. A. B. Honnold arrived recently from Tulsa, Okla., to spend the holidays with her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. T. J. Marnane.

Mrs. John R. Wright, of Washington, D. C., arrived to spend the holiday season with her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. S. W. Ackerman.

Maj. and Mrs. J. L. McBride acted as host and hostess for an informal dance held at the Post Hall on Friday, Dec. 22, for the boys and girls of the Post.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Dec. 19, 1933

Ens. Charles M. Keyes, USN, and Mrs. Keyes have as their guests the latter's parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Snair of Denver, Colo., who motored to the coast for the holidays.

Mrs. Alfred W. Johnson, wife of Rear Adm. Johnson, USN, entertained recently with a luncheon in the patio at Agua Caliente, with covers for ten.

Capt. William G. Kilgore, USMC, and his bride of a month, Cherie Francis, are at home at 4644 Hawley boulevard. The marriage took place in Yuma, Ariz.

Mrs. Jonathan H. Warman, wife of Lt. Comdr. Warman, USN, gave a bridge luncheon Wednesday in honor of her sister, Mrs. J. O. Hughes of Yakima, Wash., who is making an extended stay here.

Lt. Harold F. Pullen, USN, and Mrs. Pullen spent the week-end in Los Angeles as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Patterson.

Mrs. Edward L. Foster, wife of Ens. Foster, USN, has been down from Long Beach for a visit with her mother, Mrs. Louis J. Rice.

Comdr. Roger W. Paine, USN, and Mrs. Paine were hosts at a dinner at Agua Caliente Friday evening, their guests including Rear Adm. and Mrs. Adolphus E. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Raymond A. Spruance and Capt. and Mrs. John T. G. Stapler.

Lt. Henry E. Ritter, USN, and Mrs. Ritter entertained a group of friends at dinner at Agua Caliente Friday evening.

Ens. Robert P. Beebe, USN, and Mrs. Beebe were week-end visitors in Los Angeles as guests of Mrs. Beebe's sister, Mrs. Robert A. Radford, who is out from Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Perry K. Smith, wife of Lt. Smith, USMC, was hostess the past week at a bridge tea at her home in Coronado.

FT. DUPONT, DELA.

Dec. 26, 1933

Capt. and Mrs. Peach entertained at their quarters in Delaware City before the Post hop on Dec. 9th. Among their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Phillips from Edgewood Arsenal, who were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Griffin.

Lt. and Mrs. Oxreider who have been absent from the Post on temporary duty at Governors Island for some months have returned to Ft. Dupont.

Major Simkins and Capt. Fairbanks have also returned to the Regiment after more than six months away.

Capt. Nortner has been ordered to temporary duty at Governors Island. Mrs. Nortner accompanied him and will visit her brother in East Orange.

The Christmas holidays brought the younger members of the Post home from College. Miss Lorena Fairbanks, Miss Mary Cairns, Miss Dorothy Waugh and Cadet Hammond Waugh are spending the holidays with their families.

Captain Waugh who is in command of a CCC camp at Lake Placid is home on a ten day leave.

Lts. Whipple, Tripp and Dounion all have a Christmas leave which they are spending in New York and Washington.

Lt. Paul Ruestow has been appointed adjutant, relieving Capt. Whitaker, who is in command of Headquarters and Service Co.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 358)

Rectory of The Sacred Heart Church of Atlanta, Ga., Rev. Father McGuire officiating.

Lieutenant Haskin is the son of Maj. Jay R. Haskin, DC, USA, and Mrs. Haskin of Ft. McPherson, Ga. Lieutenant Haskin is now on duty with the CCC Camp at Clayton, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Banks Farish of St. Joseph, Mo., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Wheeler, to Mr. William Spencer McCaskey, 2d, of Ojai, Calif., son of the late Col. Douglas McCaskey, Cav., USA, and Mrs. McCaskey of St. Joseph.

Miss Farish attended the Masters' School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Mr. McCaskey was graduated from the Thacher School, from Yale, and is a member of Alpha Delta Phi.

Dignity and simplicity characterized

the wedding of Miss Harriett Smith, daughter of Mrs. DeLand Smith, of San Antonio, Tex., and Lt. William A. Harris, USA, which was quietly performed Dec. 15 at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Elliott, Ft. Benning, Ga. Chaplain W. T. Howard read the impressive marriage lines in the presence of members of the family and a few intimate friends.

The bride entered on the arm of Capt. W. S. Elliott by whom she was given in marriage and was met by Lieutenant Harris and his best man, Lt. William H. Fuller.

Miss Paige Michie was the maid of honor and only attendant. Little Miss Patricia Elliott was the ring bearer.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Harriett Smith and the late Maj. DeLand Smith of San Antonio, Tex.

Lieutenant Harris and his bride left during the afternoon for Athens for a visit to his family and on their return from their wedding trip will be at home at Ft. Benning.

Miss Lillian Guthrie of Long Beach, Calif., and Lt. Warren Sherman Parr, USN, of the Naval Academy Post-graduate School were married in the First Presbyterian Church, Annapolis, Md., Dec. 16. Lt. Edward B. Harp, assistant chaplain of the Naval Academy, officiated. The bride was given in marriage by her cousin, Capt. Paul R. Guthrie, USA, of Camp Holabird, Md. Mrs. Paul R. Guthrie was matron of honor and Lt. Howard R. Healy, at present on duty in the Naval Academy Department of Ordnance and Gunnery, was best man. The ushers were Lt. Andrew E. Harris, Lt. Edward N. Parker, Lt. Earl K. Olsen, Lt. Benjamin V. Russell, Lt. Stanley G. Nichols and Lt. Thomas C. Thompson.

A small reception was held after the ceremony at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Thorne at Chevy Chase.

Mrs. Parr is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Feron Guthrie of Long Beach, formerly of Topeka, Kans., and the niece of Col. Sidney Howland Guthrie, USA, of Dayton, Ohio, and Maj. William Guy Guthrie of Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Lieutenant Parr is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Parr of Topeka and was graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of 1923.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Parr have left for a motor trip to Ann Arbor, Mich., where they will be the guests of Lt. and Mrs. J. W. C. Brand. After Jan. 1 they will be at home in the Cooper Apartments.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Little announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Indel Roberts Little, to Lt. Paul Wyatt Caraway, USA, son of Senator Hattie W. Caraway and the late Senator Thaddeus C. Caraway. The wedding will take place late next summer.

Miss Little attended Central High School, Washington, D. C., Sweetbriar College and took a two-year course at George Washington University. Lieutenant Caraway is stationed at Washington.

Cadet Kopesak, the well known end of the Army football team and an all-around athlete, will be graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in June. The wedding will take place after graduation.

A wedding of much interest in Washington was that of Miss Kathryn Alma Eubanks of Long Beach, Calif., and Ens. William Henry Raymond, Jr., USN, formerly of Washington. The ceremony was performed Dec. 17, in All Saints' Episcopal Church, at Long Beach, Calif., the rector, Rev. Mr. Marter, officiating.

Mrs. James Alfred Thomas, formerly Miss Marguerite Anderson, was matron of honor and Ens. Alton Parker, shipmate of the bridegroom, was best man.

Ensign Raymond is a son of Col. W. H. Raymond, USMC, is a graduate of the Naval Academy in the class of 1932, and is on duty aboard the USS Texas.

Lt. Col. William F. Pearson, USA, and Mrs. Pearson of 2330 Tracy Place, Washington, and Slick Rock, N. C., have announced the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Sarah Wadham Pearson, to the Rev. William Stephen Turner of Atlanta.

Miss Pearson is a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward Abernethy Wadham, whose homes were in Torrington, Conn.; Milwaukee, Wis., and Pittsfield, Mass., and of Mrs. William Henry Pearson of Asheville, N. C., and the late Major Pearson, USA. She is a

Lt. Robert Falligant Travis of Langley Field, Va., brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Lt. John D. Matheson, Lt. A. Dodd Starbird of Ft. Humphreys, Va.; Lt. Beverly D. Jones of Ft. Myer, Va., and Cadet John R. Wright.

A reception followed the ceremony at the Officers' Club, which was decorated with white flowers and candles and Christmas greens.

Lieutenant Travis and his bride left after the reception for a wedding trip. They will be at home after Jan. 15 at Randolph Field, Tex.

The bride attended Skidmore College and the bridegroom the University of Georgia and is a graduate of the Military Academy in the class of 1933 and is a member of Chi Psi Fraternity.

Miss Mary Acton White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry White of Linden, Warren County, Va., and Ens. Thomas Kent Bowers, USN, son of Comdr. John T. Bowers, USN, and Mrs. Bowers, were married Dec. 20 in the home of the bridegroom's parents in Annapolis, Md., the Rev. Dr. Edward Darlington Johnson officiating.

The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Frank Dudley White, and had Miss Elizabeth V. Carter White as maid of honor. Mr. Harry Alexander Baldridge, Jr., of Charlotte, N. C., was best man and the ushers included Mr. Richard Harwood Bowers, brother of the bridegroom, and his uncle, Mr. John Martin Green, both of Annapolis.

After the ceremony a reception was held in the home of Comdr. and Mrs. Bowers. Assisting were Mrs. C. R. Brown, Miss Clare Green, Mrs. W. J. Miller, Mrs. H. K. Perrill, Mrs. Charles Adair and Mrs. E. M. Jackson, Jr.; Mrs. C. L. Lieper and Mrs. M. H. Baldwin served coffee and the debutantes assisting included Miss Betty Hill, Miss Anne Douglas Valk, Miss Kirby Hopkins, Miss Helen Furlong, Miss Anna Hall and Miss Anne Howard.

Later in the evening Ensign and Mrs. White left for a wedding trip and will go to the Pacific Coast, where they will be at home at Long Beach, Calif. Ensign White is on duty aboard the USS California at San Pedro.

Lt. Comdr. Charles King Mallory, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Mallory, of New York, formerly of Washington, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anne Booker Mallory, to Cadet Peter J. Kopesak, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Kopesak of Greensburg, Pa.

Miss Mallory attended Mille. Maret's French School, the National Cathedral School and the Georgetown Convent in Washington.

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(Continued on Next Page)

MERCHANT MARINE

Merchant Marine

The Department of Commerce, through the Shipping Board Bureau, has received bids for operation of Piers No. 3 and No. 4 of the Army Supply Base, situated at the foot of 59th Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., for a term commencing March 1, 1934 and to end at 12 o'clock midnight on December 31, 1936. The following bids were received:

Atlantic Tidewater Terminals, 50% of the gross revenue from use and operation of these two piers but in no event less than \$151,000 per annum. Atlantic Tidewater Terminals also offered to renew its former lease on the property which was dated November 8, 1928 and expired December 1, 1933, upon the same terms and conditions except that the minimum rental be reduced from \$160,000 provided in that lease to \$144,000 per annum. Atlantic Tidewater Terminals are now operating the property temporarily until the new contract becomes effective.

Piers, Inc. submitted a bid of 56% of the gross revenue derived from the use and operation of Piers No. 3 and No. 4

but in no event less than \$150,000 per annum, and under Proposition No. 2, of Notice to Bidders, offered 51% of gross revenues derived only from Pier No. 3 but in no event less than \$20,000 per annum.

North Atlantic Terminal Service, Inc. submitted a bid covering Proposition No. 2, in Notice to Bidders, of 70% of the gross revenue derived only from Pier No. 3 and in no event less than \$10,000 per annum.

The bids have been referred to the Merchant Fleet Corporation for report.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 353)

Advanced Flying Sch., Kelly Field, Tex. (Dec. 28).

LEAVES

Col. Edwin O. Saunders, JAGD, 3 months, Jan. 2. (Dec. 22).

Col. Francis A. Pope, CE, 1 month, 26 days, Jan. 15. (Dec. 27).

Maj. Alexander P. Kelly, MC, 1 month, 5 days, Feb. 1. (Dec. 27).

Brig. Gen. Robert O. Van Horn, 20 days, Jan. 1. (Dec. 27).

Col. Clarence A. Dougherty, Cav., extension, 7 days. (Dec. 28).

PROMOTIONS

The promotion of the following-named officers is announced:

Air Corps

2nd Lt. Donald B. Smith, to first lieutenant, Dec. 22.

Medical Administrative Corps

2nd Lt. Orion V. Kempf, to first lieutenant, Dec. 26; 2nd Lt. Kindred Ownby, to first lieutenant, Dec. 26; 2nd Lt. Robert L. Black, to first lieutenant, Dec. 26.

Chaplain

1st Lt. Walter H. Paschal, to captain, Dec. 26. (Dec. 26).

The promotion of Ch. Edwin Burling, USA, to be chaplain with rank of major, Dec. 28, is announced. (Dec. 28).

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

The following-named enlisted men of the Medical Department Vet. Service, will be sent from the stations indicated to the Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C., for a course of instruction at the Army Veterinary School, commencing Feb. 1, 1934, and upon completion of the course will return to their proper stations:

Sgt. John P. Dwyer, Ft. Myer, Va.; Corp. Edgar J. Siprotto, Carlisle Bks., Pa.; Pvt. 1st cl. Robert I. Kinney, Ft. Riley, Kansas; Pvt. 1st cl. Carlos O. Bailey, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Pvt. James T. Helms, Ft. Benning, Ga.; Pvt. Norman E. Sampson, Front Royal, Va. (Dec. 27).

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Anthony Poyet, from Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., to HQ 9th C. A., Pres. of S. F., Calif. (Dec. 28).

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

The following are placed on the retired list at the stations indicated, Dec. 31:

Mr. Sgt. Felix Page, Cav., Ft. Riley, Kans.; Tech. Sgt. Arthur D. Atwood, CAC, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.; 1st Sgt. David L. Whitesell, Inf., Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.; St. Sgt. Jesse E. Maxey, FA, Ft. Hoyle, Md.; Mr. Sgt. John E. Lawler, deml., OR, Portland, Me.; 1st Sgt. Fred C. Ballew, Cav., Ft. Clark, Tex.; Mr. Sgt. Joseph Kresky, deml., OR, St. Louis, Mo.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

grandniece of the late Otto T. Bannard, New York philanthropist. Miss Pearson attended Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn., and has spent much of her life in Europe and the Orient. She was introduced to society in Atlanta a few years ago.

The Rev. Mr. Turner, who is the Canon of St. Philip's Cathedral, Atlanta, is the son of Mrs. William Stephen Turner of Greenville, S. C., and the late Mr. Turner. He is a grandson of the late Commodore Stephen Warland Rhodes, USN, and the late Mrs. Rhodes, who resided in Boston and Charleston, S. C. He is a grandson also of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Carlton Calhoun Turner, who lived in Greenville, S. C. Canon Turner was graduated from the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., where he received the degrees B. A. and A. D. He is a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

The wedding is planned for April 7.

FINANCE

Financial Digest

The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended December 20, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was \$2,687,000,000, an increase of \$20,000,000 compared with the preceding week and of \$495,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1932.

On Dec. 20 total Reserve bank credit amounted to \$2,686,000,000, an increase of \$9,000,000 for the week. This increase corresponds with an increase of \$86,000,000 in money in circulation offset in part by an increase of \$54,000,000 in Treasury currency, adjusted, and decreases of \$21,000,000 in unexpended capital funds, non-member deposits, etc., and \$2,000,000 in member bank reserve balances.

The System's holdings of bills discounted and of bills bought in open market decreased \$3,000,000 each. Holdings of the various classes of United States Government securities were practically unchanged.

Authorize Hawaii Flight

Admiral William H. Standley, USN, Chief of Naval Operations, announces that authorization has been given to Admiral David F. Sellers, USN, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, and Rear Adm. Alfred W. Johnson, USN, Commander of Aircraft, Base Force, for Patrol Squadron 10-F consisting of six seaplanes to make a formation flight from the west coast to Honolulu T. H., next month.

Admiral Standley stated that the Navy Department in authorizing the movement of the squadron from the West Coast to Honolulu left the planning of the details as to time of the flight and as to whether it should be made as a non-stop passage to the decision of Rear Admiral Johnson.

The planes comprising Squadron 10-F are regular Navy Patrol seaplanes which have been engaged in service use and are not specially constructed planes for a stunt flight. They were used in the non-stop flight from Norfolk, Va., to the Canal Zone, early in September, 1933, and later were flown from the Canal Zone to San Diego, Calif.

Rear Admiral Johnson will make the flight with the officers and enlisted men regularly attached to the Squadron. Lt. Comdr. Kneffel McGinnis, USN, is in command of VP-10-F.

Orders for naval vessels for safeguarding the proposed flight have not been issued but Admiral Standley stated that an adequate number of surface vessels would be stationed between West Coast and Honolulu.

GOLF FOR TURKEYS

Ft. Benning, Ga.—The golf tourney for the officers of the post, which was held on the Officers' Club course last week, with more than 60 contestants playing, ended yesterday afternoon with Capt. Fay Ross leading the field to take the first turkey of fifteen, which were offered as prizes.

The tourney was held over the 18 hole course, match play against handicaps. Other winners in the contest were Capt. Alexander H. Cummings, Capt. Harvey J. Golightly, Lt. James R. Pierce, Capt. William R. Watson, Lt. Claude D. Collins, Captain Ralph B. Lovett, Maj. William W. Eagles, Lt. Jesse E. Traywick, Lt. Henry C. Britt, Lt. James P. Hulley, Lt. Francis E. Howard, Capt. Walter C. Phillips, Capt. Howard N. Merrill, and Capt. John A. Andrews, each of whom received a ten-pound turkey as prize.

FT. WARREN POLO

Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.—Onlookers were brought to their feet every few minutes by the spectacular playing of both teams when the Cheyenne Polo Club on Dec. 17 rode roughshod over the Fourth Brigade trio at Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to win an 8-4½ victory over the soldiers.

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Rates For Year Ended Sept. 30/33

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RIFLE CHAMPIONS

Washington, D. C.—Shoots for the national championships and trophies of the National Rifle Association were marked the past year by the biggest small bore rifle tournament ever held in this country, according to a review compiled by the rifle association on the year's rifle and pistol shooting activities.

The tournament, which drew 400 of the foremost exponents of the .22 caliber rifle, was held at Camp Perry, Ohio, and was separate from thirteen regional and state shoots which were conducted to determine the national high-powered rifle and the pistol championships. More than 1,000 competed for the big-bore rifle and pistol titles.

Winners of the principal .30 caliber rifle championships in which various personnel figured the past year are:

Pvt. 1st cl. George W. Walker, of the Marines, President's match and Wimbleton Cup Match; Sgt. Olin L. Beall, Marines, Leech Cup match; J. H. Martin, USN, Coast Guard rapid fire match; Corp. Carl Ulrick, Marines, Marine Corps Cup match; Gunnery Sgt. Henry M. Bailey, Marines, Navy Cup match; 1st Sgt. Harvey R. King, Marines, National Rifle Association Members' match; Chf. Bosn.'s Mate Paul Goulsen, CG, national grand aggregate; United States Marines, Herrick trophy team match; United States Coast Guard, regimental team championship.

FT. BENNING POLO

Ft. Benning, Ga.—The Freebooters advanced once more toward a leading position in the Ft. Benning polo race when they met and defeated the mallet wielders from the 83rd Field Artillery Sunday afternoon on French Field. The 83rd Reds fought hard throughout the six-chukker contest, but were unable to cope with the team-work of the Freebooters, losing 6-5.

In the second game of the afternoon the 24th Infantry Whites, who upset the dope-bucket last week by downing the strong Freebooters, went into a slump and ended their game with the 29th Infantry in a 6-6 tie. An extra period of play was called for, but on mutual consent of both teams was not played.

Army Transport Sailings

USS Grant—Arrive Honolulu Jan. 5, 1934, leave Jan. 6, 1934; arrive San Francisco Jan. 12, 1934, leave Feb. 9; arrive Honolulu Feb. 15, leave Feb. 16; arrive Guam Feb. 26, leave Feb. 26; arrive Manila March 3.

Chateau Thierry—Leave New York Feb. 9; arrive San Juan Feb. 13, leave Feb. 14; arrive Cristobal Feb. 17.

Republic—Leave New York Jan. 18, arrive Cristobal Jan. 24, leave Jan. 26; arrive San Francisco Feb. 5, leave Feb. 10; arrive Honolulu Feb. 17, leave Feb. 21; arrive San Francisco Feb. 28.

Navy Transport Sailings**USS CHAUMONT**

Arrive	Port	Depart
Jan. 2, 1934	Honolulu	Jan. 5, 1934
Jan. 13	San Francisco	Jan. 27
Jan. 29	San Pedro	Jan. 30
Jan. 31	San Diego	Feb. 2
Feb. 11	Canal Zone	Feb. 14
Feb. 17	Port au Prince	Feb. 17
Feb. 18	Guantanamo	Feb. 19
Feb. 24	N.O.B. Norfolk	

USS HENDERSON

	San Diego	Dec. 30
Dec. 30	San Pedro	Jan. 2, 1934
Jan. 3, 1934	San Francisco	Jan. 13
Jan. 21	Honolulu	Jan. 22
Feb. 4	Guam	Feb. 4
Feb. 10	Manila	March 12
March 18	Guam	March 18
March 30	Honolulu	April 2
April 10	San Francisco	

Developments in Washington make it vital to your interest that you get the Army and Navy Journal this week. Subscribe now.

STATUS OF ARMY AND NAVY PERSONNEL AS VOTERS

* The Department of Economics, Government, and History of the United States Military Academy has just published a pamphlet entitled "The Status of Military Personnel as Voters." The pamphlet consists of the following chart and an appendix giving detailed information as to the method and procedure of voting in the various states. Where reference was made in the chart to the appendix, the JOURNAL has supplied footnotes summarizing that part of the appendix to which reference is made.

In general, Army officers and soldiers are entitled to vote at their legal residence. Usually this is their domicile prior to entering the military service. A great many states have the provision that "no soldier, seaman, or marine in the Army or Navy of the United States shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while in the service." However, several states permit officers and soldiers to vote during their station in the state. The act of qualifying to vote and of voting in such a state operates to change one's legal residence to that state. In many instances it is necessary to register in person but once registered, the voter's name remains on the registration list if he votes in the various elections. Many states have provision for absentee voting and a few permit registration by mail.

The following chart shows the status of Army officers and soldiers as voters in the various states:—(In many cases the chart answers of "Yes" and "No" need qualifying or are open to argument. For these reasons the chart is followed by a footnote in which controversial questions and answers needing qualification are discussed in detail.)

States	May officer or regular soldier residing on Government Reservation vote?	May officer or regular soldier residing in a town or city in the state vote?	May officer or regular soldier retain residence and vote in locality from which appointed to West Point or inducted into the Army?	Procedure to be taken in order to vote by mail.	
				REGISTRATION	VOTING
Alabama	No	Yes	Yes	No provision for absentee registration; must register in person.	Apply to Probate Judge for absent voters' ballot.
Arkansas	No	Yes (See Footnote)	Yes	No registration required. Poll tax receipt necessary to vote.	Apply by letter to County Clerk for ballot.
Arizona	No	No	Yes	Apply to County Recorder for registration affidavit any time between May, and thirty days prior to election.	Apply to County Recorder for proper absent voters' ballot application blanks, to be accompanied in duplicate and forwarded within thirty days next preceding any election.
California	No	Yes	Yes	Apply to County Clerk or Registrar of Voters for registration affidavit blank in duplicate any time within 30 days prior to election.	Apply to County Clerk or Registrar of Voters for absent voters' ballot.
Colorado	No	No	Yes	No provision for registration by mail. May register in person or may be registered by member of family residing at home address.	Not earlier than fourth Monday or later than last Monday preceding election, apply to County Clerk or Election Commission for ballot.
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	Yes	No provision for absentee registration; must register in person.	Not more than three months before election, apply to Town Clerk for blank form of affidavit and voting instructions.
Delaware	No	No	Yes	See footnote for special provisions for voters in military service. Otherwise, must register in person.	See Footnote for voters in military service. Otherwise, not more than fifteen or less than three days before election, apply to Clerk of the Peace for absent voters' ballot on form furnished by Clerk of the Peace.
Florida	No	Yes	Yes	No provisions for absentee registration; must register in person.	No provision for absentee voting if voter is out of the state.
Georgia	No	No	Yes	No provisions for absentee registration; must register in person.	Not more than sixty or less than thirty days before election, apply to Registrars of County for absent voters' ballot.
Idaho	Yes	Yes	Yes	Apply in writing under oath, stating official position, to Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners for a form of elector's oath.	Not more than fifteen days before or less than one day preceding election, apply for official ballot to County Auditor, City Clerk, or other proper officer on blanks to be furnished by said official.
Illinois	No	Yes	Yes	Apply to County Clerk for registration affidavit and instructions.	Not more than thirty or less than five days before election, apply to County Clerk or Board of Election Commissioners for absent voters' ballot.
Indiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	No provisions for absentee registration; must register in person.	No provision for absentee voting; must vote in person.
Iowa	No	No	Yes	No provisions for absentee registration; must register in person, in all cities over 6,000.	Not more than twenty days before election, apply to County Auditor or to City or Town Clerk for ballot.
Kansas	No	No	Yes	No provisions for absentee registration; must register in person in cities of the first and second classes (the larger cities generally speaking).	Between thirty and two days preceding election file with County Clerk on blank to be furnished by him an affidavit to secure absent voters' ballot.
Kentucky	No	No	Yes	No provision for absentee registration; must register in person.	No provision for absentee voting; must vote in person.
Louisiana	No	No	Yes	No provision for absentee registration; must register in person.	No provision for general absentee voting. If one expects to be absent on election day he may vote from 10 to 2 days early by applying to Clerk of the Court of the Parish.
Maine	No	Yes	Yes	No provision for absentee registration; must register in person.	Apply to City or Town Clerk for absent voters' ballot.
Maryland	No	Yes	Yes	No provision for absentee registration; must register in person; but once he is registered the voter's status is retained as long as individuals remain in military service.	No provision for absentee voting; must vote in person.
Massachusetts	No	Yes	Yes	No provision for absentee registration; must register in person.	Apply to City or Town Clerk for absent voters' ballot.
Michigan	No	No	Yes	Apply to Township or City Clerk for registration affidavit.	Within thirty days of election apply to Township, City or Village Clerk or Secretary of District School Board for absent voters' ballot.
Minnesota	No	No	Yes	Apply to Commissioners of Registration for registration affidavit blank form.	At any time not more than thirty or less than one day before election, apply to County Auditor for application blank for absent voters' ballot.
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	Yes	No provision for absentee registration; must register in person.	No provision for absentee voting; must vote in person.
Missouri	Doubtful (See Footnote)	Doubtful (See Footnote)	Doubtful (See Footnote)		
Montana	No	No	Yes	No provision for absentee registration; must register in person.	Within thirty days of election apply to County Clerk or City or Town Clerk, as case may be, for application blank for absent voters' ballot.

Nebraska	No	No	Yes	No provision for absentee registration; must register in person. See footnote for method whereby unregistered voter may vote in person. Registration not required in some villages and towns.	Not more than thirty days or less than two days before election apply to County Clerk for application blank form for absent voters' ballot. (See Footnote).
Nevada	No	No	Yes	No provision for absentee registration; must register in person.	Not more than thirty, or less than three, days before election, apply to County Clerk for absent voters' ballot.
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	Yes	May register in person or may have name put on check list by Board of Supervisors or qualified elector.	No provision for absentee voting except for presidential electors. Apply to City or Town Clerk for application blank form for absent voters' ballot.
New Jersey	No	No	Yes, if present; but if absent, in time of war only.	No provision for absentee registration; must register in person.	No provision for absentee voting, except that in time of war special provision will be made to permit absent voting by election in military and naval service.
New Mexico	No	No	Yes	Must register in person or may be registered by member of family residing at legal residence of person to be registered.	Apply to County Clerk for application blank form for absent voters' ballot.
New York	Variable (See Footnote)	Yes	Yes	In general, no provision for absentee registration; must register in person.	Must apply personally to Board of Election for absentee ballot at time of registration or from thirty to seventeen days before election.
No. Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	No provision for absentee registration; must register in person.	Apply to County Board of Elections for application blank to be used in applying for absent voters' ballot.
North Dakota	No	Yes	Yes	May register in person or may be registered by Board of Registry or by oath of some elector already registered. See footnote for affidavit to accompany absent voter's ballot which will permit vote without other registration.	Within thirty days of election apply to County Auditor for application blank to be used in securing absent voters' ballot.
Ohio	No	No	Yes	No provision for absentee registration; must register in person. See footnote for election districts in which registration is not required.	Not more than thirty days or less than three days prior to election, apply for absent voters' ballot on a blank to be furnished by Clerk of the Board of Deputy State Supervisors of Election of the county.
Oklahoma	No	No	Yes	No provision for absentee registration; must register in person.	Special provision for absent voters in military and naval service. See Footnote.
Oregon	No	No	Yes	Apply to County Clerk for affidavit blank form for absentee registration.	Within thirty days of election apply to County, City, or Town Clerk, or Auditor upon a blank to be furnished by above named official, for absent voters' ballot.
Pennsylvania	No	No	Yes	No provision for absentee registration except in Scranton and Pittsburgh. (See footnote however).	No provision for absentee voting; must vote in person. (See Footnote).
Rhode Island	No	No	Yes	No provision for absentee registration; must register in person.	Not later than fifteen days before election apply to Secretary of State for application affidavit form for absent voters' ballot.
So. Carolina	No	No	Yes	No provision for absentee registration; must register in person.	No provision for absentee voting; must vote in person at all general elections. See Footnote for absentee voting in primary elections.
South Dakota	No	No	Yes	May register in person, or may be registered by some elector whose name is on list, by Assessor at time of tax assessment, or if individual is known, by officials in charge of registration.	Apply to County or City Auditor or Clerk of the Town Township for absent voters' ballot, to be marked within twenty days of election.
Tennessee	No	No	Yes	May register in person or by registered mail, sending sworn statement (see footnote) to Chairman or Secretary of County Board of Election.	Not more than thirty or less than ten days before election, apply to Registrar for absent voters' ballot.
Texas	No	No	No		
Utah	No	Yes	Yes	No provision for absentee registration; must register in person.	Within thirty days of election, apply on blank to be furnished by County Clerk, to County Clerk for absent voters' ballot.
Vermont	No	Yes	Yes	Selectmen of the town make the check list or registration list. Freeman's oath must be taken prior to elector's being placed on check list. Requirements as to personal appearance of voter determined by selectmen in each case.	Apply to town or village for absent voters' ballot.
Virginia	No	No	Yes	No provision for absentee registration; must register in person.	Not more than sixty days or less than five days (if voter is outside United States, ninety to sixty) apply to Registrar for absent voters' ballot. (See Footnote).
Washington	No	No	Yes	No provision for absentee registration; must register in person.	Procure certificate from Registration Officer. (See Footnote) and apply to County Auditor for affidavit to be subscribed to as a preliminary to securing absent voters' ballot.
W. Virginia	No	Yes	Yes	No provision for absentee registration; must register in person.	Not more than thirty or less than ten days before election, apply to Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county on blank to be furnished by him for absent voters' ballot.
Wisconsin	No	No	Yes	Rural residents and residents in municipalities of less than 5000 population not required to register. Secure from Clerk of the municipality, blank registration affidavit with instructions for registration by mail.	Not more than twenty or less than three days before election apply on a blank to be furnished by Clerk, to Clerk of the County or of the City, Village, or Town for absent voters' ballot. (See Footnote 11:54 (2)).
Wyoming	No	No	Yes	Registration not required in city or town casting less than 400 votes. Personal registration otherwise required, but see footnote. Art. 13, Sec. 38-1330.	Within thirty days of election apply to County Clerk, on blank to be furnished by Clerk, for absent voters' ballot.

ARKANSAS—While state constitution declares that no person in military or naval service shall acquire a residence by reason of being stationed on duty in this state, it has never been interpreted to apply to officers or enlisted men residing off of military reservations. Members of the service who are 21 years of age, who have resided in the state twelve months, in the country six months, and the precinct, town or ward one month are eligible.

DELAWARE—While the laws make special provision for registration and voting of citizens of Delaware who are in the military or naval service, such regulations apply only during war time. In peace time a resident of Delaware who is absent from the state in the service is treated as any other absentee voter, and must register in person.

MISSOURI—See. 10178 R. S. of Mo. 1929 provides that no member of the Regular Army or Navy shall be allowed to vote, following a similar provision in Sec. II, Art. 8 of the Constitution of 1875. However a constitutional amendment adopted in 1924 specifically allows residents absent on military or naval service to vote an absentee ballot if the state legislature sets up the procedure. No such procedure has been set up, but it is the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General of the state and other state officers that Sec. 10178 is entirely invalid as being inconsistent with the 1924 constitutional amendment. The matter has not been held unconstitutional.

(Footnotes continued on next page)

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since December 22, 1933.

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Charles A. Clark, QMC, No. 33, Page 100, July 1933. A. L. & Dir. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Robert L. Moseley, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Frank S. Besson, CE, No. 623, Page 102. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Albert K. B. Lyman, CE.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Jerome Pickett, QMC, (Inf.), No. 2372, Page 108. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—William S. Rumbough, Sig. C.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—John C. Arrowsmith, CE, No. 3849, Page 181. Vacancies—None. Senior 1st Lt.—George F. Foss, QMC.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Donald B. Smith, AC, No. 8540, Page 190. Vacancies—None. Senior 2nd Lt.—Rudolph E. Smyer, Jr., Eng.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

Jan. 1, 1934

The following shows the name of the junior officer in the ranks indicated:

Rear Adm. Hayne Ellis, Capt. C. R. Hyatt, Comdr. H. M. Briggs, Lt. Comdr. P. A. Decker, Lt. F. R. Davis.

Medical Corps

Rear Adm. James C. Pryor, Capt. J. G. Zeigler, Comdr. V. H. Carson, Lt. Comdr. H. C. Johnston, Lt. T. F. Weinert.

Dental Corps

Comdr. T. L. Sampson, Lt. Comdr. H. G. Ralph, Lt. E. H. Delaney.

Supply Corps

Rear Adm. G. G. Serbels, Capt. J. H. Knapp, Comdr. H. G. Bowerland, Lt. Comdr. D. F. Zimmerman, Lt. A. P. Randolph, Lt. (Jg) C. T. Abbott.

Chaplain Corps

Capt. E. A. Duff, Comdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. J. M. Hester, Lt. G. L. Markele.

Construction Corps

Rear Adm. H. G. Gillmor, Capt. J. O. Gavne, Comdr. B. S. Bullard, Lt. Comdr. A. S. Pitre, Lt. J. J. Schelbeier.

Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. R. E. Bakenhus, Capt. R. Whitman, Comdr. H. F. Bruns, Lt. Comdr. R. R. Yates, Lt. W. B. Short.

MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

Jan. 1, 1934

Last Commissioned Last to make number

Colonel

Walter N. Hill Russell B. Putnam, APM

Lieutenant Colonel

Edward A. Osterman Julian P. Willcox

Major

W. T. H. Galliford Fred G. Patchen

Captain

George Esan Augustus H. Frieke

First Lieutenant

Alan Shapley John C. Munn

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CCC Activities

A Christmas message from Mr. Robert Fechner, director of Emergency Conservation Work, was read over the radio Christmas day by his assistant Mr. Charles H. Taylor. The message to the CCC boys was as follows:

"The first Christmas of Emergency Conservation Work finds the entire corps firmly entrenched in the good will of the nation. Probably no other Federal activity of such proportions has so quickly proved itself capable of accomplishing all that was expected of it.

"The young men and war veterans have responded in fine spirit to the privilege that the President offered them and have benefitted greatly as a result of their enrollment.

"They quickly adapted themselves to the new environment and work, and their efficiency has been remarkably high. Reports from Forest and Park authorities all show that a tremendous amount of valuable work is being accomplished and more progress made than would have been possible in many years under normal conditions.

"My own part in this work has been the most interesting experience I have ever had, and the fine cooperation of the representatives of the Labor Department, the Army, the Forest Service, the Park Service, and all others, who have had any part in the work, is sincerely appreciated. They are the ones who have made the enterprise 'go.'

"I extend the season's greetings to each and every member of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and to all those assisting in our great work, with the wish that the New Year will be filled with happiness and contentment."

965th Co., Camp F-39, Paradise, Mont.—The mail must go through! On returning from Paradise with the mail truck, Sgt. Thompson and Mgr. Mitchell were forced to carry two large sacks of mail better than a mile to camp because of a rockslide which effectively blocked the road to all traffic.

How does this sound? It is the menu, with which men remaining in Camp on Christmas day, regaled themselves—cream of tomato soup, oyster crackers, fruit salad, cucumber pickles, celery, roast young turkey with sage dressing, giblet gravy, cold boiled ham, snow flake potatoes, parkerhouse rolls, pumpkin pie, apple pie, coffee, fresh milk, assorted nuts and sweet mints. Not bad, eh what?

Camp SP-7-T, Co-854, Blanco, Tex.—Relieving of the regular army officer and enlisted men stationed at Camp Crist was the occasion for a demonstration by the camp members of their appreciation of the work done for them by the army personnel.

Capt. Jos. J. Canella, retiring commander, was presented with a silver cocktail shaker by the camp members and to Sgts. Bremmer, Fountain and Corporal Tomlin they presented each a gift. Presentation was made by enrollee Clifford W. Parker before the entire camp personnel, which had gathered for the occasion on the camp parade ground.

Capt. Canella, who had become well known in the vicinity of Blanco and Austin for his excellent work in building Camp Crist, to the rank of the leading camp in the Texas District of the CCC, and the second best camp in the entire Corps Area, made a short acceptance speech in which he praised the boys for their work and expressed his regret at having to leave them and the residents of Blanco.

Camp 854-T, Co. 883, Rusk, Tex.—Fire fighting again became the pastime here during the past week. Eleven fire calls came in which required three hundred and ten man hours time fighting them. None of the fires, however, developed very serious proportions.

Capt. James Parker, Cav.-Res., took over command of this camp upon the relief of 1st Lt. T. A. Jennings, 12th FA, on Dec. 15. Lt. Jennings leaves a good camp, a contented group of enrollees, and has the good wishes of every member of this command.

Status of Army and Navy Personnel As Voters

(Footnotes continued from preceding page)

by the Supreme Court of Missouri, but it is opinion of a number of state officers that it would be so held and that any member of the military or naval service who is a resident of the state is entitled to vote if he presents himself at the polls.

NEBRASKA—Detailed procedure set up in 1934 Election Laws whereby unregistered elector may vote in person.

NEW YORK—An informal and unofficial opinion of the Attorney General of the State declares that while members of the military service stationed on a military reservation do not acquire a voting residence merely by reason of their presence at that place, they can acquire a voting residence there through conduct evincing an intention to change their residence to that place such residence being one entirely apart from their presence there as army officers.

NORTH DAKOTA—Absentee resident may vote without prior registration according to state law provided he submits "to judges of election his affidavit stating therein that he is a resident of such precinct, giving his place of residence and the length of time he has resided there, and also prove by the oath of a householder and registered voter of the precinct that he knows such person to be a resident there, giving his place of residence."

OKLAHOMA—Any qualified elector of state may vote while absent in the military or naval service by submitting his ballot together with a power of attorney, and an affidavit of his eligibility to vote to another qualified elector of the election precinct in which the said absent elector resides. Detailed procedure and forms necessary are laid down in C.O.S. 921, Sec. 6304-6305.

PENNSYLVANIA—Digest of Election Laws, 1932, Chap. 10, Sec. 6, provides for suffrage of qualified electors while in active military service. The Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, states that while in war time the votes of Pennsylvania citizens outside of the state in military service have been recorded, this is understood by him to apply only in war time and no attempt has ever been made to record the vote of men in the regular army during peace time.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Any qualified voter when absent during any primary election may vote in the primary by making application for a ballot to the Committee on Enrollment of Club Secretary of his precinct not less than five days or more than 60 days prior thereto, if he be within the confines of the United States.

TENNESSEE—Sworn statement must give place of residence, occupation, age, race, whether married or single and the time of his residence in the State of Tennessee, and the country and city or town, and ward or district in which he resides.

VIRGINIA—Absentee voter's ballot is sent in sealed envelope and must be opened in the presence of a notary public or if elector is in Army or Navy, his commanding officer or some commissioned officer may answer in all respects for notary public.

WASHINGTON—General Election Laws, 1931 Edition; Provisions for Absent Voting, 119(5281), Rem. Comp. Stat. give details of this procedure.

WISCONSIN—Election Laws of Wisc. 1931, Sec. 11.54(2) provides that any elector who is not registered may swear in his vote by his affidavit, substantiated by the affidavit of two freeholders, either of whom can deliver the affidavit to the election inspectors.

WYOMING—Election Laws of Wyo. Edition of 1932, Art. 13, Sec. 38-1330 provides that a qualified elector who has not registered because absent during the registration period shall be entitled to vote after making an affidavit of his eligibility and that he was absent during registration. Affidavit must be supported by affidavits of two qualified electors of precinct in which he offers to vote.

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